THE

AMERICAN FARMER,

AND

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. I. **BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1846.** **No. 12**

WORK FOR JUNE.

If the country generally has been visited with the same series and quantities of rains as have fallen to the lot of farmers in this region, we apprehend that much corn yet remains to be planted, and that much of the seed that has been put in the earth has rotted through the excess of moisture and the absence of heat; while in other locations owing to the long continued and soaking rains the cut worms have been rife in destroying the plants which had come up. It is, however, fortunate, that Providence in the allotment of our climate has so far favored us, that there is yet time enough left to the provident to prepare his ground, if that still remains to be done, put in his seed, and make a crop. In saying this we do not speak at random, but advisedly, for we recollect very distinctly that some ten years ago we did not finish getting in our crop of corn till the 2d of June, and yet realized a very fair return for the toil and sweat we expended in its cultivation. We mention the fact in order that none may despond, and that *all* who may not have got their corn in may busy themselves to get through their labors, and be animated by the confident hope of meeting a generous reward both in *quantity* and *price*. Of the first we do not entertain the least fear, if the ground be either naturally rich, or well manured, provided the corn be kept clean during its growth; nor are we less sanguine of the latter unless the altered relations of our country should interrupt the auspicious prospect of a growing European appetite for corn bread.

With these prefatory remarks we will turn to the details of what should be done

On the Farm.

Corn.—We have already said that it is still in season to plant, and we will add the sooner the crop is pitched the greater will be the chance of success. We have so often laid before our readers our views with respect to the proper plan of cultivating this *first* of all grain crops, that it would be superfluous to repeat them, and we will content ourselves with the office of laying down a few general rules for the observance of those who may be ambitious to harvest a generous yield—plough deep—pulverize the ground thoroughly and until the tilth be as fine as roller and harrow can make it—manure liberally—and keep the plants clean from their first breaking ground until the crop be laid by, taking care not to lacerate the roots with the plough after the first working, as every such laceration tends to curtail product. If owing to circumstances, there should be any corn-grower who may not have it in his power to put in a full measure of manure at the time he commits his seed to the earth, let him bear in mind that a half shovel full at the first or second hilling, if given to the hill will promote the growth of the plants and ensure the formation of grain, and the more especially may he rely upon these effects, if to his manure he adds but the slightest traces of *ashes* and plaster, the first to combine with and convert silex into the silicate of potash, and the latter to attract and husband ammonia.

Fall Potatoes.—It is full time for every one who desires to succeed with this excellent root to be getting his ground ready for planting. So far as our experience goes we feel justified in saying that the early planted most always succeeds best and yields the heaviest crop. As the *rot* has despoiled many a thrifty farmer of a moiety at least, if not more of his anticipated product, we would advise all to use preventive means. These are to be found in a *soak* made of salt and copperas, in which the potatoes should be immersed for a few hours, and as the *sets* are cut they should be dried in lime or plaster. Should fears be entertained of the disease, at the time of the first working, a mixture of *lime* and *salt*, in the proportion of 2 bushels of the former to 1 of the latter, should be sown over the hills or rows. The quantities named will be sufficient for an acre, but let no one deceive himself with the conceit that he can make a good crop of potatoes unless he shall give them a full dose of manure, and keep them clean until they are in blossom; for they delight in cleanli-

ness and fat diet. If the barn-yard does not contain a supply of manure, a very good substitute may be found in the woods-mould, which should be aided by being mixed with, say half a bushel of lime to each cart-load, which should be thoroughly incorporated together.

Milch Cows.—In a *good* pasture, the farmer, who may be so fortunate as to have one, has an ample resource for his cows to feed upon during summer and early fall; but as it is the interest of all who may desire to have good supplies of butter, cream and milk through the winter and early spring, so should it be their duty to take time by the forelock and lay the ground-work of securing to themselves succulent food during these periods. Two acres in beets, carrots, or parsnips would furnish a dairy of 20 cows with a feed or two a day from the middle of November till the last of April, which, provided the cows be *warmly* quartered would keep them well to the pail. It is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon every farmer, that a warm stable and a good bed for his cows will *save* at least one-third of the usual quantity of food.

Pumpkins.—Though it is full late, pumpkins may still be planted with a certainty of their growing and ripening. Therefore put in an acre to feed your hogs and milch cows in early fall. But recollect that they require a rich loam, or sand, and to have plenty of nutritive manure given them.

Ruta Bagas.—It is time to get in this excellent root. Let the *seed* be soaked twelve hours in oil of some kind before being planted, and as you drain off the oil, dry them in lime, ashes, or plaster. They are cultivated like all other roots—in drills.

Mangel-wurzel and Sugar Beet.—We have ever been the advocate of root culture, and each succeeding year's experience but serves to justify the correctness of our opinion upon this subject, for we have so often witnessed the fact that comfort always abounded in that farmer's family who had been provident enough to grow roots to feed his milch kine through winter. We, therefore, seize the occasion to state that the present is the time to put in these roots. In the preparation of the seed, we would prescribe the same treatment as we have for that of Ruta-baga.

Carrots and *Parsnips.*—This is a good period to put in these old fashioned but excellent roots and let us be indulged with the remark, that he who desires to have rich milk and butter through the winter, should, by all means put in as much ground as will enable him to give to each of his cows in milk a peck, night and morning, of either the one or the other of them. By attending to our advice now, you may enable your good lady to supply your table throughout the winter with butter as delicious as that noted as May butter. Corn stalks and marsh hay as winter food for milch-cows, may answer indifferently well to keep the skin and bones together, but he that delighteth in rich, high flavored butter, must, to be gratified in winter, add, by way of an anchovy, something of a more succulent and milk secreting nature—these elements may be found in pumpkins and beets, and perhaps, more especially in parsnips and carrots.

Millet.—There are we know many who raise but little hay, and chiefly rely upon fodder for their horses, and corn tops and shucks for their cattle. To all such we would observe, that millet, if grown in a rich loamy soil, or one enriched by manure, will yield from 3 to 4 tons of good hay to the acre. Besides the hay it will give some fifteen or twenty bushels of grain, which if ground makes most excellent food for either horses or milch cows. The time of sowing is from the 10th to the 20th of this month; the quantity of seed to the acre is half a bushel.

Broadcast Corn.—To provide against short commons for your milch cows in the parched pastures of August, prepare an acre or two of ground, by manuring it with a heavy hand, plough deep and spare not the harrow, then sow upon each acre 4 bushels of corn, harrow it in well and pass the roller over it. By so doing you may enable yourself to yard your milch cows from the beginning of August till frost comes, with an assurance that your patch of broadcast corn will keep them deeply to the pail, while you will be largely adding to your stock of manure. But before you begin to yard your cows, cover it with some six inches of mould and leaves, from the woods, and take the trouble to add two or three inches of the same materials every two or three weeks. By doing so, by frost time you will have a stock of the very best manure.

Clover.—The best way to make good clover hay and prevent the leaves from falling off, is to cut when fresh in blossom, cure it in cocks, and salt it in the mow, in the proportion of a peck to the ton.

Turnips.—It is too early to sow the winter crop of turnips, but not a day too soon to begin to provide the manure to put them in with. Have you a full supply on hand? No: then send your cart into the woods and haul in as much leaves and mould as will make a good big pile—spread this, cover it with an equal quantity of cow dung, mix the whole thoroughly together, put it in heap; turn it over twice before you mean to use it, and when you are about to sow your turnip seed, mix with each 20 cart loads, 10 bushels of ashes or lime. When your turnip plants *first* come up, sow over them each morning, while the dew is on the ground lime enough to dust the plants, until they get into the rough leaf, and you may bid defiance to the fly. Make it a point to sow your turnip seed from the 20th to the 26th of July, and you will be sure to get a good crop, provided you give to the earth plenty of manure.

Buckwheat.—Be sure to have a patch of this, and when you are threshing out the grain, take care of the straw, as it makes a most excellent hay for milch cows.

Harvest Tools.—*See* that these are in the very best order, and where you can lay your hands upon them.

[*For the American Farmer.*]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Editor :—The testimony of a "Virginia Farmer," (American Farmer for May,) in commendation of the fabrication of agricultural implements in the North, and his remark, that "the annunciation of some new and wonder-working machine, or essential modifications of some old implement pertaining to our important crops, is there an almost every day occurrence," is but a generally acknowledged fact; while his description of the Centre-Draught Plough of Prouty & Mears, "working so easily as almost to dispense with a team, and with a draught so perfectly *Centre*, as scarcely to require a holder, while its pulverization of the soil is so perfect as to render spade-labour useless," is highly recommendatory, and true to the letter. Not so, however, his animadversions on the prices paid for these articles, if applied to the charges on these Ploughs, the very gearing of which will be found far more expensive in their getting up, than the whole cost of many of those brought into the market in competition. The materials of which the Prouty Ploughs are made, and their substantial and masterly construction render them particularly "profitable for general use," thousands of acres having been cultivated by them the present season, at an expense of a cent an acre, for blacksmiths' bills.—True, however, it has fallen to the lot of this plough to take more premiums at contested trials than any other now in use; but one hardly knows how to prevent these occurrences, if such trials are persisted in; so, I suppose the patentees will have to submit to the "sobriquet attached to it."

But my present wish is, to call your attention to a letter, which Elias Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. has addressed to the editor of the Boston Cultivator, on the subject of the Prouty plough, and to request its insertion in your next, confident that your correspondent will thank me for furnishing such ample corroboration of his opinion on the merits of a plough, confessed by all "the best plough known in this country for beauty of work and pulverizing the soil."

Baltimore Co. P. D.

Lexington, Mass., February 25th, 1845.

To Mr. James Pedder,

Dear Sir:—You ask my opinion of the "Centre Draught Plough." I give it freely, and in few words. If my opinion of its merits, will, in any measure, induce my brother farmers to adopt this, in preference to any other plough now in use, I shall feel that I have rendered an important service to the public, and, at the same time, contributed my share toward the discharge of the debt of gratitude due to the Inventor of this invaluable improvement, in an implement of so great importance to agriculture.

I have, for twenty-five years past, personally superintended my own estate, part of which I have annually had under the plough. I have tried English, Scotch, and every variety of American ploughs, and presume I shall be excused for saying, that I consider myself a competent judge of their relative value in the hands of farmers. The application of the "Centre-Draught" principle to the plough, by Messrs. Prouty & Mears, is, unquestionably, the greatest improvement that has been made in the Implement since its first invention. The remedy for the long existing evil of having the whole resistance *on one side* of the line of draught, and the necessity of placing the centre of resistance exactly *on the line of draught*, first suggested itself to the philosophical mind of David Prouty.

Mr. Prouty was a practical farmer. He saw the objections to the old-fashioned plough—his ingenious mind set about devising means, whereby the power of draught might be greatly lessened, the liability to wear, in certain parts more than others, obviated, the labor of managing greatly diminished, and at the same time, doing the work infinitely better; and well has he done it. And when his improvement shall be generally adopted by farmers, and its merits justly appreciated, Mr. Prouty will be ranked among the greatest benefactors of his age And although some of his contemporaries may injure him by unjustly interfering with his rights, and appropriating to themselves some of the fruits of his ingenuity—they can never rob him of his well earned fame—Posterity will do justice to his memory. And the approbation and magnificent testimonial of one of the most powerful and enlightened Monarchs of Europe, is but a foretaste of what he may expect from his own countrymen, when the merits of his invention shall be rightly appreciated.

I am aware that my strong convictions of the vast utility to farmers of this improvement in the Plough, may lead me—in the minds of some—to speak in extravagant terms of the merits of the Inventor. But you have known Mr. Prouty; you have been familiar with the operations, and can fully appreciate the benefits of his invention: and by you, I presume, I shall not be charged with bestowing unmerited praise, in saying, that if the Farmers of his own state should appropriate to that object, but a *single tithe* of what this improvement in the Plough has saved them, in the cultivation of and better condition of their farms, it would raise a monument to his memory, which would not be transcended in beauty, in grandeur and durability, by any that have been erected to the memory of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

With great respect. I am, my dear sir,
Very truly and sincerely yours,
E. PHINNEY.

[*For the American Farmer.*]

GUANO.

Mr Editor:—There is a discrepancy in your last, which I wish to see reconciled in your next. At page 342 (article from "British Farmers' Magazine," subject, Guano,) it is said, "all artificial grasses and clovers are to treated the same as meadow land; and although the increase of grass will be very considerable indeed, the after math and hay taken out of the field is not of coarse quality, neither does it injure the crops for the next year;" while at page 348, in a communication to the Farmer's Cabinet it is observed, "the principal constituents of Guano different from most manures, are those which powerfully fit it for *grain*; and whoever uses it *for any other purpose*, could save his money by dispensing with it, and using cheaper and more accessible manures. Many complaints will be made by those who use Guano upon vegetables, while those who use it on grain, will be well satisfied with its effects."—And so the doctors differ, we see. D. L.

Eastern Shore.

Cure For Whooping Cough.—A teaspoonful of castor oil to a teaspoonful of molasses. Give a teaspoonful of the mixture whenever the cough is troublesome. It will afford relief at once, and in a few days it effects a cure. The same medicine relieves the croup, however violent the attack.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

GUANO—ITS ANALYSIS—ITS VIRTUES AS A MANURE—COMPONENT ELEMENTS, HOW TO PREVENT LOSS, AND HOW TO USE IT.

The discrepancy pointed out by our correspondent "D. L." between the views of the writer of the article in our last number, copied from "*The British Farmers' Magazine*," and those of the author of that copied from the "*Farmers' Cabinet*," struck us at the time of publication. The sentiment advanced by the latter writer—

That "the principal constituents of Guano, different from most manures, are those which peculiarly fit it for *grain*; and whoever uses it for any other purpose, could save his money by dispensing with it and using cheaper and more accessible manures,"

we looked upon at the time as utterly heterodox, neither justified by the lights of any experience gained by well directed experiments, nor sanctioned by the principles of science.

Let us see of what Guano consists. We will take the analyses of two distinguished chemists, those of *Voelckel* and *Klaproth*. According to their analyses, the following are the constituent elements of Guano:

	VOELCKEL. Parts.	KLAPROTH. Parts.
Urate of Ammonia,	9.	16.
Oxalate of Ammonia,	10.6	0.0
Oxalate of Lime,	7.	12.75
Phosphate of Ammonia,	6.	0.0
Do of Ammonia, & Magnesia	2.6	0.0
Sulphate of Potass,	5 5	0.0
Do of Soda,	3.3	0.0
Chloride of Sodium (com. salt)	0.0	0.5
Chloride of Ammonia,	4.2	0.0
Phosphate of Lime,	14.3	10.
Clay and Sand,	4.7	32.
Undetermined organic substances, of which about 12 pr ct. is soluble in water, a small quantity of soluble salt of iron, water	32.53	28.75

Thus it will be perceived that Guano is "different from most manures," and is also different in *itself*; but however those results may vary, it is evident from the exhibit of substances comprised therein, that it is a valuable manure for nearly if not all the cultivable plants. That improperly conducted experiments of its use to other crops than those of the family of grain, may have failed of producing beneficial effects, is no proof of its want of efficiency, but of the absence of skill in those who made them.—Now let us see of what the elements are comprised.

The *Urate of Ammonia* is a compound formed of Uric acid (a salt found in urine) and ammonia—and as most intelligent persons do know, *Ammonia* may be said to be that *principle* in horse dung which gives out the strong pungent aroma which is so offensive in horse stables to the sense of smell, but so quickening to vigorous vegetation in its application to plants—that principle which, when generously dispensed to the corn hills, forces the growth of the plants so as to enable one almost to see them grow—of a certainty, to hear them do so of a still night, as we can testify.

2. The *Oxalate of Ammonia*, is a compound of *Oxalic Acid* and Ammonia. Oxalic acid is that principle which imparts to sheep sorrel its acid taste—and there is certainly nothing in the compound calculated to impair the efficacy of the nutritious principle which lies at its base; for ammonia in any form susceptible of decomposition is well known to be an energetic feeder of the soil.

3. *Oxalate of Lime*, is a compound of *Oxalic Acid* and *Lime*, and surely there is nothing in the former to interrupt the beneficial effects of the latter.

4. *Phosphate of Ammonia* is comprised of Phosphoric acid, (the principle which renders bones valuable) and ammonia, either of which rank among the very best manures.

5. *Phosphate of Ammonia and Magnesia.*—This is a double salt—ammonia and magnesia united with phosphoric acid—the *tria juncta in uno*—the three joined in one—making an essential component of every fertile soil.

6. *Sulphate of Potash.*—A compound formed of *Potash* and *Sulphuric acid.* The first the great principle which renders ashes available alike to the soap-boiler, and to the agriculturalist, it being the base of lye to the former and that of the silicate of Potash to the other, while the latter is that great principle in Plaster, which gives to it its wonder-working powers of attraction, absorption, and fixity.

7. *Sulphate of Soda or Glauber Salts* is formed of Soda, (the oxide of Sodium) and sulphuric acid,—this substance, in its combined form, has been used in Europe with the best results for agricultural purposes, and is there considered as being very nearly equal to calcined gypsum—(burnt Plaster).

8. *Chloride of Sodium* is composed of chlorine and sodium, but as the trace of it in Guano is so minute, its influence cannot be potential either for good or for evil, and therefore requires no remark.

9. *Chloride of Ammonia*, is generally supposed to be a hydrochlorate or muriate of ammonia. If the former, it is a compound of chlorine and ammonia—if the latter, hydrochloric acid and ammonia—now, hydrochloric acid is nothing more than common table salt dissolved with sulphuric acid—and certainly *that*, when combined with ammonia, would even on application alone, be found of infinite value in the fertilization of the soil; but when acting in combination with some 8 or 10 other fertilizing bodies, its virtues must be greatly increased.

9. *Phosphate of Lime.*—In this is to be found, *phosphoric acid*, the substance which, existent in bones, gives to them their great virtue as manure, and *lime*, a substance which every farmer comprehends, and to which but few are unwilling to accord vast and mighty powers of improvement, as applied to the soil.

Of the remaining substances, as the learned Analysts have not traced them to their original elements, we of course can say nothing. But before we close this article we will make a remark or two upon

Guano in its aggregated elements. Ammonia, when liberated is of a highly volatile nature, perhaps the most so of any other body. The chemists by Analyses have been enabled to detect from 8 to 9 per cent. of pure ammonia in Guano. By the *smell* any one may detect it on going on board a vessel, or into a room where it may be, even after a passage of 70 or 90 days; may it not then be fair to presume, that besides the quantities of ammonia in various forms which are detected by analysis, that the other constituent substances, by decomposition are calculated to, and do continuously produce ammonia? If this be the case, then, as there must be loss from volatalization, in the usual manner of keeping Guano, would it not be well periodically to arrest it? This could be done by sprinkling a solution of sulphuric acid to 12 lbs. of water, mixing the whole together. The periods of applying the solution would be, whenever the *odour* of the Guano indicated that decomposition was going on, and ammonia being formed and escaping. By this process, the sulphate of ammonia would be formed, a very soluble salt, and one of whose agency in the fertilization of the soil would be found eminently useful.

To conclude—*Guano* should never come in contact with the seed planted—it should always be *covered* when applied, and should be mixed with loam from the woods, Plaster, Pulverized Charcoal, a weak solution of sulphuric acid, or the sulphate of iron; the two latter articles can be had at 2 c. per lb. and we believe that 10 lbs. mixed with 120 lbs. of water would be sufficient for 100 lbs. of Guano.

USE OF GUANO.

Mr. Editor—Sir: I have read with surprise, directions given in many of the numbers of the Farmer, as to the manner in which *Guano* should be used, among others that of *mixing* it with *ashes*, when at the same time chemical gentlemen and others who have given the subject some attention, say that we must not in any case use it in connection with *ashes*; why in the face of experience should any thing be recommended, which is known to be injurious or at least worthless. Let us hear your opinion if you please. H.

Baltimore, May 19, 1846.

REPLY TO "H," ON THE USE OF ASHES WITH GUANO.

In reply to our correspondent "H" we would remark, that although we cannot agree with him that "ashes" used in combination with "*Guano*" would prove "*worthless*," yet we feel very certain that it might be injurious—and in this way. The carbonate of *Potash*, which is the active principle in ashes, being a *stronger base* than *ammonia*, (one of the most active principles found by analysis to exist in *Guano*) would liberate the ammonia and cause it to be driven off from the other elements with which it is found united, and to the extent of that abstraction, would its virtues be lessened. This effect is however very easily obviated, by a resort to the mixing either of four substances with the Guano and ashes, viz: sulphuric acid, sulphate of iron, charcoal in a *pulverized* state, or ground plaster. Either one or the other of these substances, will, if applied with the ashes to the Guano, arrest and give fixedness to the ammonia, as it may be liberated by the chemical action of the carbonate of Potash, the active principle in ashes, as we have before premised, and retain it for the use of the growing plants. Ashes, therefore, unmixed with pulverized charcoal, or plaster, would be injurious, if composted with guano, in the way we have indicated; but it would nevertheless *not* be "worthless," as it would still perform its own peculiar offices, which are those of "combining with, and rendering soluble, the vegetable matter of the soil—thus preparing the food of plants—of combining with, and dissolving the *silica* of the soil, and forming a new substance, termed the *silicate of potash*, or what in common parlance, might be called, a liquid compound of potash and sand—that substance which comprises the flint-like body of the stems of the grains and grasses, and the outer crust of the stalk of the corn. To obviate the injurious effect of mixing ashes *alone* with guano, as recommended on p. 343, we advised on p. 336, of our last number, the use of *mould* and *plaster*, the first a very active absorbent, and the latter an absorbent also, active and prompt, and which exerts the additional capacity of giving fixedness to ammonia and of holding it in store, to be taken up by the plants as their necessities from time to time might require a supply.

From the views we have advanced, our correspondent will perceive, that "*ashes*" cannot, under any circumstances, be considered "*worthless;*" for altho' the carbonate of potash which they contain might tend to the liberation of the gaseous principles of manure, they would still perform their own work, uninfluenced by any foreign body with which they may be placed in juxta-position.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

As many of our friends, may not as yet, have visited, and as some cannot visit this great *American Exhibition* of the progress of science and art, we purpose a brief outline of its prominent characteristics, and articles exhibited.

Sectional prejudices and party prepossessions are for a time hushed, while each American, be he native born or adopted, gazes down the brilliant vista of his country's truest glory, with an eye of lofty pride, and treads its gorgeously decorated avenues, with the firm step of conscious national independence!

Manufacture embraces as well the extraction and granulation of Sugar, the picking and pressing of Cotton, the preparation of Tobacco, Hemp and Flax, and the grinding of Flour, as the more advanced stages of fabrication and finish—identical in kind although different in degree,—hence the National Exhibition embraces from the pin to the steam engine in the metallic; the raw staple to the finest finish in

wool, cotton and silk. The progress of *pecuniary success* in American manufactures, has been characterised by fitful gleams of light, with many and long enduring obscurations; owing in a trifling degree to natural causes, but mainly to the unstable condition of the Tariff laws and *fancy* legislation—while the progress of *improvement* towards *perfection*, has been steadily onward, in spite of all obstacles, and now, our productions equal, and frequently rival those of any other nation, in their corresponding varieties.

Since Slater, having failed to detect in his vigilant hours, first *dreamed* that a band had slipped off a certain wheel, which prevented the revolution of his machinery, and rising in the night, actually realized his waking vision,—down to the present moment, when the card-making machine, with iron, yet graceful fingers, pierces the leather, sews most accurately in, bends and severs the wires—America, from a puny imitator of, has grown to be an example in mechanical invention to her trans-atlantic national brethren.

Having indulged in a few *excursive* remarks, it now becomes our duty to purchase a ticket at a shilling, and conduct you in at the south entrance, where you are politely informed you are to make your exit by the western door.

The first objects on either side of the door, which arrest the attention, are pieces of cabinet furniture, including the wonderful $2,500 bedstead—on which, by the way, it is suggested, that anti-tariff members be allowed to take a siesta, previous to their vote on the tariff bill. These beautifully carved pieces are of Philadelphia manufacture—where are Messrs. Williams and a dozen others of our own city? The mirror, we learn, has been selected as a present for a bride—very appropriate, is it not? It is very chaste and beautiful now, but how much more so when the lovely form of the *to be* Mrs. S— fills the reflective lens?

Next, and for some distance down, samples of cotton fabrics are tastefully displayed. Then succeed beautiful styles of Mouselin de laines, which are now worn by those who would scorn a domestic dress, did they know it to be so!

On the right, next the side, are specimens of rugs and carpetings, rivalling in colors and texture, imported Wiltons, Saxonys and Brussels.

Well, on the left, and lower down on the right, there is such an infinite variety of little everythings, the catalogue, did we attempt it, would be endless. Plumbe-Daguerreotypes in colors,—(appropos of death and life struggling for mastery! the latter *apparently* the victor.)

Among the Mechanical *notables* in this, the main department, as to extent, we must not omit mentioning the glass bonnets, four or five of which are exhibited composed each of some hundred and thirty thousand (?) yards of glass, spun to the fineness of hair, and very beautiful—we regret having neglected to ascertain the name of the manufacturer, for two reasons—first for his skill, and secondly for his cleverness in some other things. He presented one to the lady of the President, with the request that she would wear it to the fair, with which she kindly complied; and on Friday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., the President and Cabinet, accompanying Mrs. Polk and her lovely niece, made their appearance,—Mrs. P. adorning and adorned by *the* bonnet, and looking, so said a good judge, *even better* than at the *Reception* of the previous evening. Now, although the lady of his excellency cannot consistently favor a *high tariff*, she cannot but have the *discrimination* to perceive, on gazing in her mirror, that an American glass bonnet affords the most becoming *protection* to her agreeable face.

Three mosaic representations of picturesque scenery, from Italian scenes, the classic productions of our fellow townsman, Charles R. Barney, Esq. while pursuing agriculture, are so perfectly natural and artistic, as to convince us more than ever, that where there is talent, *our* profession does not exclude a display of perfect taste in the fine arts.

The left transept is occupied by the various woollen fabrics—we never saw such blankets, but look forward to enjoying a pair or so, next Christmas eve—Jeans, fulled Linseys, Sattinetts, Cassimeres and Broadcloths, from twenty-five cents to ten dollars, of every hue, encumber the platforms.

In the agricultural department, (which we have been endeavoring to reach for some time,) Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. and Ezra Whitman, Jr. are, as usual, the most prominent; Messrs. Murray, Gawthrop, and others, were also present with their implements and machinery; and at some future time we purpose some notice of all the recent inventions adapted to husbandry.

In fine, Maryland was well represented, and as a Baltimorean, pride swelled our bosom as every now and then, we recognized a familiar face and name, surrounded by mechanical ingenuity and usefulness.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR OF GAS WORKS AS A MANURE.

We have long entertained the opinion, and have often expressed it, that farmers in the vicinity of large cities where *Gas works* are established, possess great resources for the improvement of their lands in the water or liquor of such establishments, which is permitted to run waste, possibly, because there are no one ready to give such an equivalent for it, as would indemnify the respective companies for their trouble and expense in husbanding it for agricultural purposes. Experiments which have been tried with it in Scotland, under the auspices of the Highland society, go to show that its beneficial effects, when applied to grasses, have been found most striking, and, by parity of reasoning, we should think, that its application to the grain family would be found equally available; for after all, its great elementary principle is the common food upon which all plants and vegeta-

bles delight to feed. The analyses which have been made of this liquor prove that it varies in strength, *that* depending on the kind of coal used in the manipulation of the gas, and that while some kinds impart to the *water* after the distillation of the gas, but 20 pounds of ammonia to every hundred gallons, others give 40 pounds; so that even the minimum yield would operate as a highly valuable acquisition to the farmer's dung pile. It may be said that from the volatile nature of ammonia in its carbonate form, that such applications would prove evanescent, and so they might, but fortunately for the cause of husbandry this evil is completely within the control of agriculturists. Those who may make an experiment with the view of testing the efficacy of ammoniacal liquor have it in their power, at a very trifling expense, of fixing the ammonia. A hogshead of such liquor, if properly applied, is sufficient to fertilize an acre of land. A bushel of plaster, or 10 lbs. of sulphuric acid,—the cost of each would be about the same—would serve to give a comparatively permanent value to the gas liquor to which we have referred, by *fixing and preventing* the escape of the fertilizing principle, and thereby reserving it to the soil to be dealt out according to the necessities of the growing plants, and rendered available to them by the voltaic action of their roots. One advantage to result from the use of such manures, is the immense saving of labor it would effect in spreading. We doubt not, that, if a hogshead of ammoniacal liquor were to be formed into a compost made in the following manner, that it would be found to be a sufficient application to answer for an acre of land for four years under any system of tillage based upon a rotation of crops:

1 hogshead Ammoniacal liquor.
2 bushels of Ashes,
1 bushel of Plaster,
2 cart loads of rich woods-mould, and
10 lbs. of Sulphuric acid.

We have alluded to the experiment in Scotland, and we will here state, that the increase in the product of grass arising from the application was at the rate of 41 cwt. per acre. In view of the value of this article in an agricultural point of view, we regret very much that arrangements have not long since been made in our country to prevent the wastage from the gas works, but as it is never too late to begin a good work, we commend it to the enterprise of farmers residing in the vicinity of such establishments, to turn their attention to the subject with that determination which never stops short of attainment of its object, whenever a public benefit is to be the result of their labors.

EGYPTIAN CORN.

Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.—

DEAR SIR:—I send you by Mr. Orem a sample of Egyptian corn. The first I obtained from the Patent office, through Col. Spence, our late member of Congress, and planted it on the 4th day of July, 1844. It matured near about the first frosts.—On the 28th May, 1845, I planted 1-8 of an acre of light rich ground in Egyptian corn, in rows three feet apart and from 6 to 8 inches in the drill, some few grains either did not come up or were destroyed by the mole. I did not replant, but transplanted a few hills where it was missing. I harvested a little over 13 bushels, after losing several heads of the corn given to individuals as a curiosity.

The grain forms in the top or tassel—about the time the first heads had filled and become hard, it was very seasonable—new heads were thrown out, and many of them matured: though the grains were scattering. In securing the crop, the heads were cut off, and put in heaps; then taken to the barn, spread on the floor for a week or ten days, and then threshed. As fodder, the stacks are about equal to the Brown corn.

It is said to be fine for chickens, causing them to hold their feathers, and keep laying eggs. I have fed chickens this spring with Egyptian corn, but cannot speak confidently as to the result. I shall continue to feed with it, so as to learn its real value. Pigs and horses both eat it, but prefer Indian corn—I shall have some ground into meal, and feed it to pigs and cows. I also intend if my corn should be injured by the worm, and I have much corn to replant late in the season, to replant with the Egyptian corn

I do not know whether you have any knowledge of the properties of this grain from your own experience, and I merely send you a sample of the corn, with a short account of my own experience; you can dispense of it in any way you think proper, as I send it to you as a gift of little value to you, but may be to others.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
JNO. S. STEVENSON.

May 14th, 1846.

[We have a small lot of the above corn at our Seed Store, for gratuitous distribution.—*Editor Am. Farmer.*]

[For the American Farmer.]

PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

The communication of R. S. Livingston to the "American Agricultural Association," and the conversation growing out of it on the subject of "the proper season for felling timber," as published in the May No. of the American Farmer, induces me to say a word in relation to this matter, which may prove beneficial to some, and induce persons having time and means to make experiments on the subject.

Some years ago, in clearing a piece of land, I was induced to cut the hickory out first. It suited me to have it done between the first of June and some time in August. The whole of it was cut for fire wood—part of this laid over the following summer, and when used in the winter for fuel was found *entirely clear of worm holes, and as sound and solid* as the most durable of our kinds of timber.

It has been repeated by me three several times, and always with the same result. In one instance a few hickories could not be cut until their neighbors, the oaks, were removed, which could not be cut until the winter—the winter came; they were cut, and the following summer they were literally riddled by the worm, while those cut within the time designated above, were as solid as metal.

These are the facts in the case, but how to account for them, I was at a loss until the publication

of Liebig's work on Agricultural Chemistry. He says, "after August the leaves form no more wood—all the carbonic acid which the plants now absorb, is employed for the production of nutritive matter for the following years: instead of woody fibre, starch is formed and is diffused through every part of the plant by the autumnal sap" I at once saw why no worms existed—because there was no nourishment in the wood for them to subsist on.

Some few persons in this vicinity prefer cutting oak timber for rails in August, while others prefer February. The difference in the times of cutting oak is not so great as in hickory, as the former is not so liable to be injured by worms. A question here presents itself however, whether it is not better to fell all timber at a season when it is devoid of all *nutritive and fermentable matter?* And whether oak, as rails, or any uses exposed to the weather, would not be doubly durable? May not the dry-rot from which the shipping interest has suffered so much, have its origin in a want of attention to this matter?

Governments have instituted experiments purposely to find a preventive after the timber has been cut; but as far as my knowledge extends very little attention has been given to the proper season for *felling* it.

I would here suggest, that in all probability the precise time might be the two last weeks in July, and two first in August.

Any of your readers may have an opportunity of trying experiments through the course of the present season, and thereby render a benefit to several great interests. Let us try to "do a little good."

DAN'L ZOLLICKOFFER.

Lauderdale, May 16th, 1846.

THE WEATHER,—CROPS, &c.

During the past month, a great amount of rain has fallen, in some instances in tremendous torrents, causing much damage to fencing, mill-dams, and in some instances to the growing crops. We learn, from various sources, that in consequence of the wetness of the lands, the corn had not been planted, and in many cases, especially on hill-sides, that which had been gotten in was washed away, and would have to be replanted—and in other places, the cut worm was doing considerable injury to that which was up.

The Hessian fly seems to have been heartily at work with the wheat again. In some instances, we learn that the Mediterranean, which has heretofore been safe from its ravages, has not this season escaped entirely—altho' we have reason to believe, in consequence of its being earlier than most other kinds, it has not suffered materially. A gentleman from Carroll Co. informed us that whilst his other wheat had suffered considerably, it was only by a diligent search a head of the Etrurian could be found affected by the fly. We annex sundry paragraphs from papers, relative to the state of the crops in various sections of the country:

Wheat and Maize.—The Philadelphia (Pa.) U. S. Gazette, says:—We see, in papers, from various parts of the country, accounts of the prevalence of "the fly" in wheat fields, and the cut-worm among the Indian corn. These enemies of our bread and butter appear to be unusually prevalent this year. A friend, yesterday, exhibited to us a bundle of wheat stalks, taken from a field in Chester county, which, he remarked, was a sample of the wheat fields at the present time. On stripping down the outer leaf, there was found, at the foot of almost every stalk, one or two small grubs, the product and parent of the Hessian fly, and the stalk, of course, containing such an enemy must die. And the gentleman who forwarded this specimen remarked that he was apprehensive of a very great deficiency of wheat, this year, from that cause. Many fields would not give back the seed sown last autumn, and almost every one would be greatly injured. Many farmers were replanting Indian corn, as the whole of the first planting had been destroyed by the cut-worm.

The Norristown (Pa.) Free Press says:—"Vegetation probably never advanced more rapidly than it has done within the last two or three weeks in this section of country. The crops of grass, especially, promise to be unusually fine. The wheat, in some neighborhoods, is suffering considerably from the ravages of the fly. Where undisturbed by this insect, the appearance was, perhaps, never finer."

The Crops in Virginia.—The last Fincastle Whig states that the Wheat in that section of the State has not escaped the blighting effects of the Fly. Several farmers in Botetourt had informed the editor that they do not expect to realize much over half a crop, compared with that of last year.

The Lynchburg Republican of Monday last says: "All our information from the counties of this State, east of the Ridge, is unfavorable. From what we have seen and heard, the Wheat crop in this region must be a short one."

The Virginia Wheat Crop.—We regret to hear, says the Richmond Whig, that the Wheat fields along the Valley of James river present a very unpromising aspect.—The season has been very unpropitious, and the ravages of the fly are said to be unprecedently destructive. On the highlands the prospect is even more gloomy. An unusually short crop in that extensive and productive wheat region is believed to be inevitable.

The Wheat Crop.—The accounts of the wheat crop on the river above Richmond continues gloomy. The fly has committed heavy ravages—and the recent copious rains have also done much mischief. We are glad to learn that on lower James river there is a promise of a good crop, the fly having appeared but to a limited extent.—*Rich. Enq.*

The Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson brings good news of the Valley crops. It says, "In this section, we are gratified to state that there is no appearance of the fly, and the prospect of an abundant crop is most cheering to the heart of the farmer. May they only realize a fair price, and our country will be again placed on a sure footing."

The Crops in Washington County, Md.—The Boonsboro' Odd Fellow states that the recent heavy falls of rain have done great damage to the crops in that county. Fields of corn laying low or somewhat sidling have been literally washed away. The corn has not only washed out, but the fields torn up awfully. In a number of instances it swept so much of the ploughed-ground away that it was necessary before re-planting to plough it again. Ground that lays low it is feared will not be dry enough to plant for some weeks yet. The grain of course sustained some injury by being washed also.

The Hagerstown News of the 20th, says:—So long

a continuance of wet weather has materially retarded corn planting. Many of the farmers have not yet put in more than half a crop—while in many places what has been planted was washed out by the severe rain of Saturday. Whether there is yet time to make amends remains to be seen.

N. B. Since writing the above we have learned that on Saturday the Potomac river was higher than at any of the previous freshets this spring. The canal was completely overflown, and it is supposed that the injury sustained by its embankments is considerable. The Antietam also was higher than had been known for 20 years, and fencing, wood and other property to a considerable extent was carried away. We have a report that several mill-dams upon this stream were carried away.

Wheat.—We have seen a sample of Wheat from the farm of Mr. John W. S. Purnell, in Queponquo, 4 feet 8 inches long, with a perfect head. Also a sample from a five acre lot of Mr. Levin Townsend's near town, measuring 53 inches in length.

The wheat and oat crops of this county promise an abundant harvest; but the young corn, we learn, has been very much injured by the cut worm.—*Worcester (Md.) Shield.*

Wheat Crop.—We regret to say that the wheat crop in Talbot is very seriously injured by the fly.—From all sections of the county we hear complaints of its ravages, and have seen several fields which cannot produce half a crop.—*Easton (Md.) Star.*

The Wheat Crop.—Until within a week past the wheat crop throughout Carroll county, presented a very luxuriant appearance for the season, and bid fair to produce a very heavy yield. It has lately been discovered by many farmers, in the region around this place, that not only is the Hessian fly very bad, but the stock is suffering from a species of worm; and they fear the consequences. It will be remembered by most persons that the Wheat presented a remarkably fine appearance in the spring some eight or nine years ago, when there proved almost a total failure of the crop. We hope this may not be the case now.—*Carrolltonian.*

Tobacco Plants, &c.—Tobacco Plants with the planters in this county are very scarce, in consequence of the depredations of the fly. We saw last week a number of beds not one of which was what could be called either good or in a flourishing state. The fly appears to have, in some beds, eaten away both roots and branches, and scarcely a plant could be seen but what had been more or less injured. We had, however, at the close of last week a rainy spell of three or four days, which possibly may have a tendency of destroying this deleterious insect.

The wheat, what we saw of it, looked not even ordinarily good—most of it having been affected with the "go back;" but we hope the recent rains may impose upon it, as a dire necessity to its growth and our happiness, the progressive system.

The corn crop has mostly been planted; but it is supposed that a replanting with many will be necessary, in the low lands particularly, in consequence of the great body of water lying upon the ground, which it is thought will have a tendency of rotting the corn.—*Port Tobacco (Md.) Times.*

The Crops.—The late rains have had a very beneficial effect upon the grain crops of St. Mary's county. The wheat, which is now beginning to head, looks healthy and flourishing, and if no disaster takes place, it will yield abundantly. Oats also look well and give promise of a fine yield. From what we can ascertain, our farmers will have no cause to complain of a scarcity of tobacco plants this time. The beds, though much troubled by the fly during the early part of the season, now present, we understand, a very promising aspect. None of our citizens have yet commenced planting, though many of them have plants sufficiently large to be removed from the beds.—*Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon.*

The Hessian fly has committed considerable ravages among the latter wheat.—The Mediterranean wheat has generally escaped, being an early wheat; we have seen some pig wheat, not in head, but sowed on good ground, which does not appear to be affected. The prospect is flattering for a good crop, where the seed was early, and the land ordinarily good.

The cut worm has done considerable mischief among the young corn. We saw a farmer, this week, recrossing his land and planting anew. Corn has generally "come up well," but no opinion can be formed now, of the crop.—*Kent (Md.) News.*

The Cecil Whig of the 16th, says—

There was quite a frost, and some ice, in this section of country on last Tuesday morning.

Owing to the wetness of the ground all our farmers have not yet finished planting Corn. The cut worm is doing considerable damage to that which is up.

There is much fly in the wheat in this county. From present appearances, we judge the crop in this neighborhood will fall one-third short of what it was last year.

Fly in the Wheat.—Several farmers in this neighborhood has informed us that the Hessian Fly has appeared this spring in great numbers, and that they have destroyed many fields of Wheat. Bating a short dry spell some weeks ago, the seasons here have been very fine, and vegetation of all kinds has had a powerful impulse and looks very luxuriant. Notwithstanding the attack of the fly, we may hope that these seasons will be continued, and that a considerable quantity of wheat will yet be made in Orange, as we understand that an unusually large crop was put in.—*Hillsboro' (N. C.) Rec.*

The Hessian Fly.—Many of our farmers complain of the ravages of this destructive insect. We have heard of as many as twenty fly in a single stalk of wheat. From the accounts that reach us, we have concluded that this destroyer has been much more numerous the present season, as well as more destructive, than for many years, and but for the latter rains, and favorable condition of the weather, the crop of wheat would be the lightest made in any single year, for a considerable period. The early seeding appears to have escaped much better than the latter.—*Kent News.*

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, which was held on the 14th inst. at the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq.; among the business transacted, it was

Resolved, That in view of the importance in disseminating correct information in reference to the prospect of the growing crop, we deem it proper to state, that in the opinion of this Board, at least one half of the wheat crop of Talbot county has been destroyed during the last ten days by Hessian fly; and that so great ravages have not been committed by Hessian fly since the year 1817;—that on some of the best land, wheat has been ploughed up; and oth-

er portions are so much injured that they will not be worth harvesting.

Resolved, That the transactions of this meeting, in reference to the prospect of the wheat crop, be offered for publication in the papers published in Easton and in Baltimore.

The Wheat.—In some fields the wheat in Queen Ann's county looks promising. In far the larger part however the Hessian fly has injured it very much. Old farmers say that there is more of the fly at the present moment than they have known since the memorable season of 1816, when the wheat crop was entirely destroyed by that pestiferous insect.—*Centreville (Md.) Times.*

The Wheat Crop.—The growing wheat of Dorset county (Md.) which was so promising a week or so ago, has been greatly injured by the fly.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

GUANO POISONOUS.—The Dublin Farmers' Gazette mentions the case of a man who lost his life by holding a corner of a guano-bag in his mouth, by which a portion of the dust was drawn into his throat.

THE WHEAT CROP AND THE FLY.

The wheat crop that has all along looked generally remarkably well is attacked by the Fly—the Hessian fly. It is several years since it has done any considerable damage to the wheat crop in this neighborhood,—while formerly its ravages almost drove our farmers from growing wheat. This absence of the fly had been attributed to the introduction of Mediterranean wheat, and to earlier sowing, and our farmers have again been begining to make it the principal staple. The return of the old enemy, and particularly its attack upon the *Mediterranean* wheat, will hold out a good deal of terror to them, even from what is *threatened* this season, at least in certain localities, but the result of what may be *executed*—the extent of the damage cannot yet be known or conjectured.

I first noticed it last Thursday in a small piece of late sown wheat. I saw something was the matter with it last fall, and supposing it was a different enemy, through curiosity once or twice examined for the fly—I applied in the spring a bushel and a half of salt to the acre, but noticing it was fast disappearing, I examined again and found it was full of fly, frequently half a dozen or more on a single stem—and they have already destroyed more than one half of it, and are pretty sure to take the greater part of the rest. Adjoining it is a large field of early sown wheat, that looked remarkably well last fall, a portion of which is considerably affected—and for some reason or other, *that nearest the late sown* is most affected.

I saw a field in Red Lion Hundred, which a friend and myself examined a day or two since, also very badly affected—more than half of it was gone. The owner said his attention was first called to it a day or two previous; this I believe was rather late sown. We also examined several other fields in the same neighborhood, in nearly all of which we found the fly—but in that *early sown and on strong ground* there was very little of it comparatively.

It is now in the maggot state, a small white worm tapering at both ends, and apparently inanimate or motionless. We found some farther advanced, of an orange colour, and a few approaching a brown color, shortly after which it becomes a fly.

The theory of Mrs. Morris of Germantown, as communicated by Dr. B. H. Coates to the Philosophical Society of Phiadelphia, is to the effect that the egg is deposited in the grain in its milky state, and that is sown with the seed. This may be one mode of propagation, and if it was the only one, we could get rid of it by changing our seed.—But I believe the opinion is very common among the farmers that the fly—great numbers of which are sometimes seen in the autumn—deposites its eggs on the leaves of the young plants, and that the maggot when hatched, remains between the leaf and the stalk during the winter, and injures the plant by stopping the circulation of the sap and otherwise wounding it.

But the attention of our farmers should be particularly directed to the operation and movements of this formidable enemy, to discover if possible, if a remedy cannot be found.

The theory of Mrs. Morris would certainly seem to receive support from the fact, that on the introduction of seed from the Mediterranean, the fly almost disappeared; and again it is true, as she states, that the maggot may often be found inside of the straw. I found many large fine stalks, bent over and fallen down, and on examining these generally discovered both the maggot and the wound in the plant, sometimes the latter would have escaped—this I noticed particularly in the early sown wheat. But my object at present is merely to call the attention of our farmers to this return of the old enemy or rather its attacks upon the Mediterranean wheat—without venturing any opinion of my own.

NEW CASTLE HUNDRED.

Delaware State Journal.

PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the officers of this Society, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to examine and award premiums for the best managed farms in Prince George's county: JOHN S. SELLMAN, of Anne Arundel county, GEORGE W. DUVALL, FIELDER CROSS, SAMUEL L. BROOKE and JOHN H. WARING. The rules for the government of the committee, &c., will be published hereafter. There will be eight or nine competitors for the farm premiums this year—and the prospect for a fine exhibition at the fall meeting of the Society was never more encouraging to its friends. The usual premiums for the best stock, crops, domestic manufactures, &c., will be offered, due notice of which will be given.—*Marlbro' Gaz.*

BENSON'S PATENT WATER RAM.

We visited, by invitation, on Tuesday last, one of these machines set in motion by Mr. Abraham Hollingsworth, on the premises of Mr. Stackhouse. We found it, by aid of six feet fall, forcing the water to the top of the chimney, in a regular stream sufficient to furnish half a dozen families. Mr. H. informs us that he could, with the same power, carry the same amount of water to a height of 200 feet.

It seems to us (no judge, however, of mechanical matters,) to be a very valuable machine, and one that might be very usefully employed about the premises of farmers and others. In addition to its advantage in yielding regular supplies for all ordinary purposes, its value in time of fire would be found very important.—*Winchester Repub.*

POLL EVIL, OR PHISTILOW.—A lump of saleratus inserted into the pipe of a poll evil, two or three times, will effect a *certain* cure.

PRESERVATION OF FRUITS.

By M. Victor Pâquet.—Translated from the French by a gentleman of Baltimore, for the American Farmer.

[Concluded from page 307, No. 10]

After the fruit has remained for the space above mentioned upon straw or upon boards, in any place which affords in some degree the advantages before enumerated, or even in the fruit loft, it is necessary to pick it over to reject all which does not appear to be perfectly sound, and all, which by its disposition to assume its color too soon, denotes a tendency to decay. It is necessary to reject with the same care all unripe fruit, that which is badly formed, and in fine all that which does not appear worthy to figure upon the table after so long a sojourn in a dark place, which has a tendency to cause fruit to shrink.

Vases of pottery, glass jars, boxes of lead or tin, &c., hermetically sealed and deposited in a cellar, an ice house, or a cistern, preserve fruit well, but its quality is indifferent. It is true, fruit does not require air; I admit even that air may be hurtful to it; but it is not therefore necessary to smother it in a vase.

We have already explained (chapters VI & VII)* what we wish understood by the terms "*maturity*" and "*maturation*," and the difference between these two epochs in the existence of a fruit.

We have also explained the movement which is in operation during maturation; this movement is an activity, continual and sustained, though extremely insensible, among the molecules of the fruit. The fruit sweats and constantly disengages a gas which reacts upon it if you envelope it completely with any body whatever; but if one of its extremities presenting more or less surface, remains uncovered, it is sufficient to preserve the communication which ought always to exist between the fruit and the atmosphere which surrounds it. This space being very small, cannot but have a very happy effect, because it does not excite the sweating which would take place in a larger space, nor any current of air whatever. For this reason is it that fruit rooms in which the shelves are very close, preserve fruits generally, and pears in particular, better than those which have a greater space between their shelves; for this reason, that the radiation and the agitation of the air cause the fruits to fade, by producing that variableness of temperature which is greater or less according as the empty space is greater or less.

M. Loiseleiu Deslongchamp, who also occupied himself with the preservation of fruit, though he has not written upon the subject, purchased his fruits in the markets of Paris, and wrapped each one in a double paper, the one called silver paper (*papier Joseph*) the other, common brown paper, and placed these fruits in boxes of zinc containing each from a dozen to twenty pears; he sealed hermetically these small boxes, and then having arranged them in a large case he, put it in an ice house upon the ice itself. This fruit being thus kept in an extremely low temperature fermented very little, and it was even necessary in withdrawing them from the boxes to expose them to a warm atmosphere to bring them to a perfect condition of ripeness. I have repeated this process, but I have only found it effectual where the boxes were filled after the manner which is figured in the engraving, then hermetically sealed and placed in another tin box and well soldered. Whenever I have exactly conformed to the directions of M. Deslongchamp, I have found that the constant dampness which prevails in an ice house resulted in the destruction of the paper; the fruit was then enveloped in a wet substance which either caused it to rot or gave it an unpleasant flavor. The fresh and rosy tint which our method preserves so well, is never so beautiful, I repeat, when the fruit is wrapped up, although only in a piece of silk paper, because in general, however perfectly jars of pottery or leaden boxes may be closed, there is in the interior a dampness, although scarcely appreciable; but it exists, and its effects though slow are not the less dangerous.

Can it be possible that the humidity surrounding the vase placed under water or upon the ice in an ice house, penetrates into the interior? I know not. But it is certain that the fact exists. If it be denied that the dampness can penetrate either the earthen vase or the leaden box, I reply that the dampness must proceed then from the sweating of the fruit (however small this may be in a very low temperature) and not finding any space in which to evaporate, nor being capable of absorption by any surrounding body, as sawdust or the boarded sides of a box, it reacts upon the fruit, which decays or loses its juicy qualities, its delightful perfume, and its beautiful color.

I ought here to remark the importance of preserving fruits in small boxes or jars. It is conceived, in fact, that a quantity of fruit confined in the same apartment, *sweats* or *exhales* in proportion to their number. These emanations being concentrated produce an effect similar to the breathing of a number of persons in the same room. If each fruit could be kept separately it would stand a much better chance of being preserved for a long time. This is a confirmation of what we have before said of the importance of dividing the fruit boxes with partitions, for we should not lose sight of the fact that when fruits are ripening in a loft they diffuse a very penetrating odour; then the air is vitiated and heated by the fermentation, and it singularly accelerates the maturity of the slow ripening fruits to put them in the same apartment.

The deposite of fruits in an ice-house is not indispensable for their preservation, at least so far as apples and pears are concerned; but fruits of the berry kind, those of the section which includes peaches, apricots, &c., we can have no hope of preserving unless we enclose them in boxes or jars, which shall be kept in a temperature very *low*, and above all, *very constant*. The fruits being for the most part covered with a very elegant down, we must avoid putting them in contact with foreign bodies capable of soiling them, as would our mixture of sawdust and powdered charcoal. For peaches and apricots we content ourselves with placing them in a box so small as not to contain more than six or eight specimens in a layer, with a piece of paper on the bottom; we then tear a piece of the same paper about the size of a grape vine leaf; this is intended to be placed under

*The explanation referred to I extract as follows: *Trans.* "*Maturity* is the point at which decomposition commences. Thus the molecules of a fruit are always in activity, in fermentation, if you please. From the moment when it is separated from the tree, until it returns to dust or earth, be the time long or short, it is divided into two epochs; the first is that of *maturation*, during which the fruit acquires those precious qualities which seem to say to us, "Here is a beautiful fruit! here is a fruit perfectly ripe!" Its maturity is then accomplished. Does it last long? No, certainly, and it is very difficult,—nay even impossible to seize the line of demarcation which exists between that and another state which commences immediately, *decomposition*."

each peach or apricot. We then bring up the edges of these papers without much attention to symmetry, but only so as to interpose something between the fruits, always observing not to envolope them, but to leave them in a sort of cup like an egg or an egg-cup. The upper plank or partition should always come even with the top of the fruit, without however touching it. The gathering of stone-fruits which is intended to be preserved should take place some seven or eight days before they are ripe. The process being conducted as we have now described, the boxes excluded from air and light, enclosed in a second box of tin, the enclosing box not being in immediate contact with the interior one, but leaving a space of at least an inch and a half around; all these things being observed, it will not be rare to eat excellent peaches in January, especially if we can command a place of deposit for them of an even temperature of from 4° to 5° of Reaumur. We have now before us some peaches treated in this manner, which have been preserved till December, and could have been kept much longer. They are as fresh as at the ordinary season of their maturity, but the vacuum not having been sufficiently formed between the two boxes, and the interior one not being sufficiently closed to prevent the access of the surrounding air, the result is that the peaches are decomposed in their interior: they are however beautiful to the eye, but without their proper flavour and odour. We have conversed about our process of preservation with a friend who expressed astonishment that it was necessary to put the fruit in a double envelope, contending it would be equally advantageous to leave the vacuum in the same box in which the peaches or apricots are placed. I know not what philosophy would say to this, science not being always in accordance with the results of experience; but I can affirm from a perfect knowledge of the facts, that the fruits we have attempted to preserve in boxes or jars from which the air had been exhausted by means of a pneumatic machine, did not keep in a satisfactory manner; or rather they appeared well enough to the eye, but the least contact with the air destroyed them completely. It is useless in a matter of this kind to flatter the eye without pleasing the taste.

I am convinced that all fruit preserved in a *vacuum properly so called*, will be bad, and I maintain, whatever may be the opinion of men of science upon this subject, that fruits should be inclosed in *small numbers*, in *small* boxes, and that these boxes should not be placed under the action of a pneumatic machine, but deposited in a larger case, well soldered or luted, in which may then be made an absolute vacuum (*vide absolu, ou de Boyle.*)

The author then proceeds to the consideration of other branches of his subject.

DEEP PLOUGHING.—The editor of the Visitor tells us that by using the subsoil plough his crops of potatoes were increased last year one third; that where the subsoil followed the other plough, three baskets were gathered to two where it was omitted —the same kind and quantity of manure being used in both cases. At two hundred bushels to the acre, is a gain of three hundred bushels on six acres of land, these at fifty cents per bushel would amount to one-hundred and fifty dollars for subsoiling six acres in a single year—to say nothing of the gain on the crops for the next half a dozen years. The difference upon each farm of any size would in twenty years amount to a fortune.

From the American Quarterly Journal.

SALT—A FERTILIZER.

BY C. N. BEMENT.

The value of salt for agricultural purposes, has long been known, both in Europe and in this country, and why it has not been more generally used is beyond my comprehension. More than one hundred and fifty years ago, Sir Hugh Platt, an eminent writer of that day, speaks very decidedly of the benefits which might be derived from the practice of sprinkling salt upon land, and calls it the "*sweetest* and *cheapest*, and the most *philosophical* of all others." He relates the case of a man, who in passing over a creek near the sea-shore, suffered his sack of seed-corn to fall into the water, and that it lay there until it was low tide, when, being unable to purchase more seed, he sowed that which had been in the salt water, and when the harvest time arrived he reaped a crop far superior to any in the neighborhood. The writer adds, however, that is was supposed the corn would not fructify in that manner unless it actually fell into the water by chance—and, therefore, neither this man nor any of his neighbors ever ventured to make any further use of salt water.

The same curious writer tells also of a man who sowed a bushel of salt, long since, upon a small plot of barren ground, and that to that day, (the time he was writing,) it remained more fresh and green than any of the ground round about it.

Dr. Browning, who wrote more than a century ago, in speaking of salt says, "it is dispersed over all nature; it is treasured up in the bowels of the earth; it impregnates the ocean; it descends in rains; it fertilizes the soil; it arises in vegetables; and from them conveyed into animals."

In the neighborhood of the salt works, in Great Britain, the value of salt as a manure is well known and acknowledged; "that when wheat and barley has followed turnips, on land which had been salted, the ensuing crop has invariably escaped mildew, although that disease had affected all the grain upon the lands adjacent, on which salt had not been used."

It has been asserted that salt is the mother of all manures, as every kind of manure is higher or lower in value according to the salt it produces; and every kind of manure is portioned out to the land according to the quantity of salt or nitre it is thought to contain.

"Nothing in nature," said Hollingshead, "is so powerful as salt to meliorate strong and stiff soils, and also to give moisture to dry land; it is also a certain destruction to weeds and insects. Besides its efficacy on corn and fallow ground, its excellent qualities, in giving luxuriance and salubrity to grass lands, are peculiarly worthy the attention of the grazing and breeding of cattle."

"Soils," says an old writer, "which are subject to the grub, and must be fertilized by common dung, which is a proper nest for the mother beetle to deposit its eggs, must be well impregnated with the brine of dissolved salt, after the dung is first cut up.

The efficacy of salt in destroying noxious weeds, grubs, and insects, is well known, in all parts, but a dose sufficient to kill weeds, would also destroy the cultivated crops; therefore, great attention and caution should be taken in not applying too much when intended to fertilize the soil.

As to the quantity of salt which it would be advisable to use per acre, for the respective crops and upon the different kinds of land, will be best learned

by instituting a set of experiments upon every distinct species of grain and roots. Cold, wet land requiring more, and loose, light land, though it be poor, requiring less. Four bushels to the acre, harrowed in after plowing, has been found a sufficient quantity on most soils, for corn and potatoes, but the best way of all others for ascertaining this point, would be for every one to depend upon the results of his own experiments.

To ascertain the exact quantity of salt which may be necessary for the different kinds of land, and to appreciate the benefits which result from its employment in all the various modes of culture adopted in this country, will require several long series of experiments; we would, therefore, suggest to the executive committee of our State Agricultural Society, that they offer rewards to such persons as shall give them an account of the best experiments with this mineral substance, in the different branches of farming and general agriculture.

The safest way for a farmer to adopt, is to use his salt sparingly at first, and in all cases to leave a small portion of the same land without salt, so that the real effects produced by the salt may be, by comparison, in every instance, self-evident and palpable.

That salt is a most truly excellent manure, experience, the most satisfactory of all evidences, clearly proves.

It is stated in an English publication, that "a farmer in the county of Sussex, some years since, had a field, one part of which was wet and rushy, and that grass produced upon it was of so sour and unpleasant a kind that the cattle would not graze upon it; he tried several methods to improve it, but to little purpose; at last having heard of the benefits of salt as a manure, he determined to try that; for which purpose he procured a quantity of rock salt, which in a random way, without regard to the precise quantity, he threw upon the rushy ground, fencing it off from the other part of the field, the effect of which was a total disappearance of every kind of vegetation. In a short time, however, it produced the greatest quantity of mushrooms ever seen upon an equal space of ground in the country. These, in the spring following, were succeeded by the most plentiful and luxuriant crop of grass, far exceeding the other part of the field in richness of its verdure and the quickness of its growth; the cattle were remarkably fond of it, and though salt was laid on it twenty years before, this part is still superior to the rest of the field."

An interesting detail, from the Rev. E. Cartwright, will be found in the 4th vol. of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, (Eng.) which is conclusive as to the application of salt as a manure for potatoes. It appears from this communication, that the experiment could not have been tried on a soil better adapted to give impartial results. Of ten different manures resorted to, most of them of known and acknowledged efficacy, one only excepted, salt was superior to them all. Its effects when combined with soot, were extraordinary, yielding in a row, two hundred and forty potatoes, whilst one hundred and fifty only were produced from the row manured with lime. It was observable also, where salt was applied, whether by itself or in combination, the roots were free from that scrubbiness which often infects potatoes, and from which none of the other beds (and there were in the field near forty more than made part of the experiments,) were altogether exempt. So much much for foreign experiments; now let us see what has been done in this country.

From the information which I have been enabled to collect, I am inclined to believe that salt, when sparingly applied, is valuable as a fertilizer, and useful in destroying the grub and wire-worm, which often injure, and sometimes even destroy the whole crop; and it has been found by experiments the past season, that the scab, or disease which has proved so disastrous to the potato crop in all sections of the country, has never been found upon land that had a proper dressing of salt.

Judge Hamilton, of Schoharie, informed the writer that he had found great benefit from using salt on his potato ground last spring. After plowing, he caused four bushels of salt to be sown, broadcast, on the furrow, upon one acre of the field, and harrowed in. Potatoes were then planted. Part of the field was not salted. Although the season was remarkably dry, the salted acre was observed to maintain a green, vigorous appearance, while the other part of the field looked sickly and stunted. On lifting them in the fall, those potatoes where salt had been applied were of good size, smooth skin, sound, and of good quality, and yielded a fair crop, while those on the unsalted part of the field, although the soil was equal to that of the salted portion, the yield was considerably less, potatoes small, and much eaten by worms.

His neighbor had a field of potatoes on the opposite side of the road, soil similar to his own, who planted them the usual way, and the consequence was, his crop was small, inferior in quality, and most of them rotted soon after digging—they were diseased.

Dr. Bogart, who has charge of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, informed the writer that he had applied four bushels of packing salt to one acre of his potato ground, and thinks he derived great benefit from it. Though the crop was not a large one, the potatoes on the salted ground were of much larger size, skin smooth, and free from disease. The vines were more vigorous, remained green, while those on land of the same quality adjoining, which was not salted, shrivelled and dried prematurely; the tubers small and watery; produce less.

E. M. Stone, in a late number of the N. E. Farmer, says,—"Last spring I tried an experiment on potatoes. I planted in my garden fifty or sixty hills, placing the sets directly on the manure. To about one-half of the hills I applied a table spoonful of salt, after slightly covering the seed to prevent immediate contact. I then finished covering. The hills so treated, yielded potatoes entirely free from blemish, and of excellent quality. The produce of the rest was badly affected by rust (or scab,) and worms, and was hardly worth harvesting.

Professor Morren also directs attention to the importance of salt as a means of repelling the disease. He recommends the tubers to be placed in a steep composed of 54 lbs. of lime, 7 lbs. salt, and 25 gallons of water.

Mr. J. E. Teschemacher, speaking of the potato disease, in the N. E. Farmer, says,—"I think that salt, lime, and several chemicals, will destroy the disease. I prefer salt, because when mixed in the soil, it may get into the juices, and circulate through the whole plant. Lime, or lime water, would do the same, to a certain extent, but it is far less soluble than salt."

The following very interesting detailed experiment with salt, was communicated in the 9th vol. and 5th No. of the Cultivator, by J. C. Mather, a very intelligent and spirited farmer of Scaghticoke.

He says:—"In the spring of 1838, we broke up six acres of sward land that had been mowed a number of years, intending to plant it to corn, but observed, when plowing, that the ground was infested with worms, (the yellow cut, or wire-worms, and black grub;) as we had mostly lost our corn crop the year previous, by having the first planting almost entirely destroyed by the corn worm, (above described,) we expected a like calamity would follow the present year, unless some preventive could be used to destroy the worms. And having frequently and unsuccessfully used all the recommended remedies to destroy the corn worms, we were induced, at the suggestion of an English laborer, to try salt. After the ground was thoroughly harrowed, five bushels of salt per acre was sowed broadcast, leaving a strip of near half an acre on each side of the field, to satisfactorily test the experiment. The whole was then planted to corn and potatoes. The corn on the part where no salt was thrown was mostly eaten up by the worms, and was re-plowed and planted to potatoes. The potatoes on the whole lot were a good crop, but decidedly better where the salt was applied. I regret that we did not ascertain by measurement the actual result. There was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the vines during the whole summer. On the part where the salt was sown they grew larger and were of a darker green color, and continued green longer in the fall than the others."

"In the spring of 1839, we spread on a good coat of manure, and planted it all to corn, except about half an acre of the salted land, which was planted to Rohan potatoes. The Rohans were the best crop of potatoes I ever saw. Seed planted, 2½ bushels, produced over 300 bushels. The largest potatoes weighed 4¾ lbs. The corn was a heavy crop, but was not measured. The summer was very dry and hot; but the corn on the salted land did not appear to suffer at all from the drouth, while the other was considerably injured. The salted land appeared always moist, and the growth of every thing upon it was very rapid. We found great difficulty in keeping the weeds down. After three thorough hoeings, we were obliged in August to give it a hand weeding. Spring of 1840, intended to have stocked the land down for meadow; but thinking it too rich for oats, planted potatoes without manure. Crop good. The effects of the salt still very apparent. Adjudged to be one third more potatoes where the land was salted."

"Spring of 1841, sowed a part of the lot to oats, the remainder to potatoes and onions, without manure. The onions were a great crop. The summer was very dry, but they did not suffer, while other crops in this neighborhood, on similar soils, were nearly destroyed by the drouth. The oats were a heavy crop, and much lodged on the salted part. The clover grew well, and produced a fine crop of fall feed. This I cannot account for, except by supposing that the salt kept the land moist, or attracted moisture from the atmosphere, as I know of no other piece of land in the town that was well seeded that year; it is almost an entire failure; and the most of the land stocked down last spring has been or will be plowed up in the spring to be seeded.

"We sowed salt the same spring on a part of our meadows. The grass was evidently improved, the result satisfactory, and we shall continue to use it on our meadows."

At a farmer's conference meeting, held at Marcellus, Onondaga co. in November, 1845, Mr. Brown, President of the County Agricultural Society, said, "he had used salt as a manure with great benefit. He sows it broadcast upon wheat and grass at the rate of three to five bushels to the acre. On grass he would sow it in the fall—for wheat he would sow it just before the wheat is sown. He found that three bushels of salt to the acre on his wheat field, occasioned an increase of seventeen bushels of wheat to the acre over that which had no salt. The soil was a strong loam, with a stiff subsoil."

Cuthbert W. Johnson, a distinguished agricultural writer, strongly recommends salt as a manure, at the rate of from ten to twenty bushels to the acre, to be sown some two or three weeks before the seed is put into the ground. He says the benefits are as follows:—1st. When used in small quantities it promotes putrefaction. 2d. By destroying grubs and weeds. 3d. As a constituent on direct food. 4th. As a stimulant to the absorbent vessels. 5th. By keepmg the soil moist."

It would seem from all the facts I have been able to collect, that salt corrupts vegetable substances when mixed in small quantities, but preserves them when it predominates in a mass; that in dry seasons its effects are more apparent, and whether it attracts moisture from the atmosphere, or whether it acts as a stimulant or condiment, is of little consequence so long as its effects are certain.

On account of the small quantity of salt, in weight, required for manuring lands, is no inconsiderable recommendation, because on that account it can with ease be conveyed to the most rough, steep and mountainous parts, to which the most bulky and heavy manures most in use could not be carried, but with infinite labor, and at an expense far exceeding all the advantages to be effected from it.

For a top dressing, a composition of salt and lime, 4 bushels of the former and 12 of the latter, to the acre, has been highly recommended for grass lands infested with moss, and promoting a more vigorous growth of grass. Its beneficial effects on asparagus beds are well known to gardeners, giving a deeper colour and a more vigorous growth to the plants.

Salt itself is considered, by some, rather too harsh in its nature, but mixed with ashes, say six or eight bushels of dry ashes to ten of salt, well mixed together, which is sufficient for an acre, and spread upon the furrow and harrowed in. By being thus mixed, one particle incorporates and mollifies the other, and if conveyed into the earth by a soapy, smooth method, will prove the real enricher the earth wants, to send forth vegetation.

EXPERIMENTS ON SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

It is not often in these advanced days of knowledge in farming, that we find a series of experiments conducted with more accuracy than were those which follow. I have procured them from the son of the farmer who conducted them, and the notes are the original ones, in the hand writing of the farmer himself. I wish it were more common for our farmers to make accurate memoranda of every thing they do. But to the experiments. They are as follows:

1. On the first of June, 1828, S. B. sowed in a drill *bird corn*, very thick, on account of its smallness. The kernels were sown about one inch apart, or, in other words, one kernel to an inch square. The size of the bed sown, was 9½ feet by 3 feet. The produce was cut on the 25th of August, and weighed

fifty pounds in the green state. The proportionate produce per acre would be 34²⁄₄ tons, green fodder.

One month after, say about the twentieth of September, the produce weighed, when perfectly dry, 17½ pounds, which would give per acre about twelve tons, dry fodder. This kind of Indian corn is called *bird corn*, and half a pint contains 2400 kernels, or 307,200 to the bushel. One quart will sow 66 square feet, and it contains 9600 kernels.

Rhode Island corn is next best, and contains 566 kernels to the half pint. One quart contains 2264, and will sow sixteen square feet.

Eight rowed corn is next, half a pint containing 580 kernels, quart, 2320 kernels, and will sow 16 square feet.

Next is flour corn, half a pint containing 360 kernels—one quart, 1440 kernels, and will sow ten square feet. Southern or gourd seed corn ranks the same as this exactly.

2. Friday, May 29th, 1829. Sowed 19 quarts of flour corn on 150 square feet of ground. It yielded 14 bundles of corn fodder, which weighed 58 lbs. It was cut on the 8th of September, and secured on the 4th of October. Yield per acre, 7 tons, 10 cwt., 1 qr., 15 lbs.

3. Friday, May 29th, 1829, Sowed 8 quarts of southern or gourd seed corn, on 150 square acres of ground. It yielded 9 bundles, which weighed 38 pounds. It was cut on the 8th of September, and secured on the 4th of October. The yield per acre was 4 tons, 18 cwt., 2 qrs., 3 lbs.

4. May 30th, 1829. Sowed eight rowed white corn, on 130 square feet of ground. Gathered 12 bundles, which weighed 58 pounds. It was cut on the 8th of September, and secured Oct. 4th. Yield per acre, 7 tons, 12 cwt., 2 qrs , 8 lbs.

In this experiment the quantity sown is not mentioned, but was probably the same as in the 2d experiment.

5. June 12th, 1830. Sowed 3 bushels of tall corn for fodder, on a piece of land 92 by 32 feet. Cut on the first of Sept. Gross wt., 1 ton, 10 cwt., 0 qr. 16 lbs. Neat weight, 579 lbs.

The weather was very dry from the 12th of June to the 1st of September, which is two months, eighteen days. I am confident it was not near half a crop. If it had been sown earlier it would have been better.

I will here add one thing more from the note book of this farmer, for he seems to have been rather a curious man.

May 3d, 1832. Counted the grains or kernels in half a pint of broom corn. They are 4850, or 1,241,600 in a bushel.

Now how easy it would be for every farmer to keep a little note book, in which he could put down anything he does, and preserve it for the benefit of others. It would produce habits of confidence in himself, and encourage such habits in others. Every boy and girl brought up on a farm, should be obliged every day to note down every thing they do, and at night make up a full journal of the whole day's operations. By this course they would become intelligent and observing.—*Am. Quarterly Journal.*

CONVERTING VEGETABLE MATTER INTO MANURE.

Various methods have been devised of late for converting the leaves and other vegetable substances into manure. These, doubtless, may be rendered by their conversion into the food of plants, a result which, in the laboratory of Nature is accomplished slowly, and not unfrequently with a heavy loss to the farmer, of what constitutes their most valuable material as manure. The celebrated system of Bommer, among many others of a similar character, now promises to be of immense advantage, and is eminently deserving of public consideration. It is true, indeed, that they who avail themselves of the advantages of Bommer's system, will be compelled to pay for the same; but in this catch-penny-world, all things of value, as well as many things of *no* value, have their price; and in recommending a system which enables one to derive an immediate and ostensible advantage from what would otherwise be useless, and an encumbrance to the soil—even though it may cost somewhat for the "*right*"—we feel that we are amenable to no imputation which a word were not sufficient to refute. We think—if results are to be relied on, that this manure is eminently deserving of all the praise and eulogy it has so liberally received;—that Bommer, himself, should be contemplated, not by any means as an empyric in agriculture and conical science, as some have been induced to suppose, but as a man of the most profound practical utilitarian experience, and consequently a safe adviser in the great business in which he has so patriotically and benevolently engaged. Truly "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The following method of attaining the same end, was communicated some years since by H. Browne, Esq., a distinguished chemist, to the "Society for the encouragement of Arts," &c. Mr. Browne stated that from numerous experiments, made for a number of years in succession, by himself and friends, the utility of the composition, as well as its cheapness and durability, had been fully and permanently established. It can be manufactured in any situation and to any extent desired, and the mode of making is as simple as can reasonably be expected, or desired. The following is the *modus operandi* to be pursued:

"Upon a layer of vegetable matter, about a foot thick, a very thin layer of lime, beat small, is to be laid; and so on, vegetable matter, then lime, alternately. After they have been put together a few hours, the decomposition will begin to take place—and, unless prevented by a few sods, or a fork full of vegetables at hand, the mixture will break out into a blaze, which must, at all events, be avoided. In about twenty-four hours the process will be complete, and you will have a quantity of ashes to lay on your land at any time you wish. Any, and all sorts of vegetables, and weeds of every description, if used green will answer the purpose. They will doubly serve the farmer, as they will not only be at a small expense, but will in process of time render his farm more valuable by depriving it of all noisome weeds. Mr. B. states that he made a calculation with clover, grown for the purpose, and that one acre, at a single cutting when decomposed by the above process, yielded a sufficient quantity of ashes to manure four acres. He states that the vegetables should be used as soon after they are cut as possible, and the lime as fresh from the kiln as the distance will allow. It appears that on these two circumstances mainly depends the goodness of the composition. We think this plan is worthy of further experiments; and we should be happy to communicate to the public the result of any trial made for the purpose of testing its utility."

HOOF OINTMENT.—Tallow, 1 pound; tar, 1 pound; black resin, 1 pound: lard 2 pounds; spirits of turpentine, 1 poupd. Mix.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BATLIMORE, JUNE, 1846.

Maryland Farmers' Club.

The next meeting of the Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at the office of the President, in N. CHARLES ST. near Fayette.

Gentlemen disposed to join the Club are requested to signify their wishes to any of the members.

By order of JOHN GLENN, Esq. President.

SAML. SANDS, *Rec. Sec.*

☞The space occupied by the INDEX, has excluded a variety of matters which we wished to have given in this number.

ETRURIAN (OR STEWART) WHEAT. — The publisher of the *American Farmer*, conscious of the importance to the farmers of the U. States, of the introduction of this wheat, and being desirous of its extensive cultivation, has made arrangements with the principal growers in this State, (Messrs. *Zollickoffer* and *A. Shriver*, of Carroll Co.) to act as their Agent for the supply of orders for the same to the amount of the surplus which these gentlemen may have on hand.—The price is fixed at $2 per bushel—It will be put up in two bushel bags, the price of the bags (37 cents each,) extra,—to be delivered at the warehouse in this city. To save disappointment, those ordering from a distance must forward the *cash*, or accepted drafts, on factors in the city, otherwise it cannot be sent. The orders will be filled in the rotation in which received. Address SAMUEL SANDS, publisher American Farmer, 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARL.—We have received a specimen of Marl, found on the farm of Mr. E. Welch, in Kent county, Md., of which we learn, large quantities can be obtained. We have shown it to Professor Baer, who pronounces it of the most valuable kind, and superior to the celebrated Green Marl of the Jerseys.—

☞Among the matters contained in the present No. we would particularly refer to the communication of Mr. Zollickoffer, relative to the time for Cutting Timber. It is a subject of deep interest, and the experiments recommended by him may be attended with the most important results to the interests of our naval as well as commercial marine.

☞In the present number will be found the conclusion of the valuable paper, translated from the French, by a gentleman of this city, for the "*Farmer*," on the Preservation of Fruit.

We also copy from the American Quarterly Journal, a communication from the pen of our esteemed friend, C. N. Bement, Esq., on the subject of Salt as a manure.

☞The next meeting of the Md. Farmers' Club will be held on the 13th June, inst., when it is earnestly hoped that as many members as can possibly make it convenient, will be present. In consequence of the tremendous rain on the day of the last regular meeting, a postponement took place; but we are authorised to say that the next meeting will be held without regard to the weather.

GUANO.—We see by Wilmer & Smith's Times, that the price of this article has fallen very considerably in England:—

Extract from Wilmer & Smith's European Times Price Current of the Liverpool market, 5th May:—"Guano, is in very limited request—holders show great inclination to sell, which has brought about a revolution in price. The sales do not exceed 1000 tons, the prices of which may be quoted at £8 per ton for Peruvian—£6 to £6 10 for good Ichaboe—and £3 to £3 10 for Saldanka Bay and other descriptions."

The Closing and Forthcoming Volume.

This is the closing number of our present volume. It is a year now since we changed the form and *reduced* the *price* of our journal, and we are proud to say that our feelings have been most gratefully and pleasingly excited by the enlargement of our subscription list. This we look upon as evidence that our motives in *reducing* the price have been properly appreciaied by the agricultural community, and that the *character* of our periodical has commended it to general favor. To well poised minds, capable of justly estimating the relation in which editor and publisher stand to their readers, such demonstrations of approbation are among the richest of all human rewards. For after all, if the too fastidious rules of false delicacy were cast aside, there are none in public life, whether civil, military or political, but would acknowledge that popular favor, when rightfully bestowed, is among the most cherished objects and aims of their lives.

We have spoken before of the motives which induced us to reduce the price of our paper, and we will here repeat, that foremost among them, was the desire of placing it within the acquisition of all who felt a desire to extend their knowledge of the *science* as well as of the *practice* of agriculture. In the commencement we called upon our *old* subscribers to aid us—and in gratitude we acknowledge, that our call was responded to in a spirit of hearty good will. But as our *next* number will be the *first of a new volume*, we would, in all modesty, ask *each* of our present patrons, to place us under one other obligation. There is not one of them but can do what we request, with but little, if any inconvenience. It is this—we should consider ourself greatly indebted and will honor that debt whenever called upon,—if immediately on reading this article, each should procure from among his neighbours and friends *an additional name* or two, and forward them without delay, in order that we may have time to mail to such subscribers the first number of the ensuing volume. To succeed in an undertaking of the kind, it is only necessary that the *will* be present—to *try* would be but the precursor of success,—for there is no subscriber to our journal who could not command a dozen additional ones if he were to make the experiment of procurement; but as we are so moderate in our request, most assuredly we have the right, in the long continued friendly relations of the past, and, the determination which we feel in the integrity and singleness of the purpose which shall guide us in the future, to hope that this appeal will find an acquiescing response from every one to whom it is addressed.

In catering for, and conducting the volume which is now brought to a close, we have not spared money, artistical skill, industry, nor enterprise, to render it worthy of the patronage of the American husbandman—and from the flattering reception, and warm commendations, which it has received, in all quarters,

we feel persuaded that our exertions have been fruitful—and while we pledge ourselves that *the American Farmer* shall, like wine, *improve* with age, we may be permitted to anticipate, that, as the cause of agriculture—the improvement of the soil, the expansion of the resources of the farming and planting interests—are concernments in which the public weal are involved—we say for these reasons, we may be permitted to anticipate, that each of our present patrons will feel himself called upon, by that spirit of enlightened patriotism, which prompts men to acts of disinterested beneficence, to lend us his influence and services in extending our list.

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By the annexed it will be seen that a very liberal offer is made to those who will take upon themselves the Agency for our paper—and we trust that such of our friends who cannot attend to it themselves, will induce others to undertake the work of soliciting subscribers.

We would ask the favor of our country brethren, (many of whom we are pleased to observe, avail themselves of a portion of our labors, by copying liberally from our pages every month) to give the annexed a place in their columns, with such a notice of the commencemnt of a new volume, as they may deem suitable.

The American Farmer.

The 2d volume of the new series of this journal, will commence on the 1st of July, 1846, and the subsequent numbers will be issued on the 1st of each month as usual. The very extended circulation which the *Farmer* has attained since its publication in its present form, (being a large octavo, of 32 pages each No.) is a gratifying evidence that the labors of its conductors have not been in vain. The "*Farmer*" is the oldest agricultural publication in the United States, the volume just completed being the 27th year of its existence; and evinces in its vigorous old age, a stamina which will favorably compare with any of its contemporaries.

Terms for the forth-coming volume.—Single copies $1—Six copies for $5—Thirteen copies for $10.—Sample Nos. will be sent to any one desirous of aiding in the circulation of the "*Farmer*".

Address SAMUEL SANDS,
Publisher American Farmer,
122 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

☞It will be borne in mind, that our terms are, *in advance*. The trifling sum required for a year's subscription, ($1) renders it unnecessary for any postponement of its payment—Although it is desirable that all letters should be post paid, yet we would prefer paying the same, rather than that any delay should be made. Our friends in the city and vicinity would greatly oblige us by handing in the amount of their subscription at the office, so as to preclude the necessity of the expense of a collector.

Volumes of the Farmer neatly bound can be had for $1.25 per volume—or sent by mail, in sheets, at $1.

Subscribers to the "*Farmer*" can have their volumes bound in a neat style, at 25 cents each.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

We have been highly gratified to find by the Southern papers for some time past, that manufactures have been and are being established in nearly all the Southern States, and as far as such experiments have been made, that they have generally resulted beneficially. This is as it should be—it is taking the bull by the horns in good earnest—and will, if persevered in, confer a degree of prosperity upon the people of the South which has not been felt there for many years. If the people of the middle, eastern and northern states, can afford to pay the cost and charges of transportation and insurance of the raw material from the South, and still make money by manufacturing, those of the South ought surely to realize more profit, as they have the raw materials at their own doors, and would consequently save the heavy expense to which we have alluded.

It has been objected that the slave labor, upon which the people of the South would chiefly have to rely, are not so well adapted to the purposes of manufacturing as are the free whites employed in the present manufacturing districts of the country. This objection, we however consider to be more imaginary than real, as with a few intelligent white superintendents, the blacks might be taught to be skiful workmen. Such at least has been the case in all the Penitentiaries in this part of the country where manufacturing is carried on. In that of Maryland, fully two-fifths of the weavers are colored men, many of whom are most expert workmen, and it is not saying too much for the character of the goods fabricated in that institution, to claim for them a superiority over almost any other goods of similar styles manufactured in any other establishment in the country—at all events, they command ready sale and the very highest prices, and surely, a stronger evidence of the excellence of their quality could not be desired.

THE PRICE OF WOOL IN ENGLAND.

In conversation some weeks since with a gentleman who shipped wool to England last year, upon the subject of prices, past and prospective, he informed us that that the shippers of wool to England last year had lost upon their exportations from 10 to 15 per cent—he, himself, had sustained a loss of the latter per centum. From the ill success of the shipments of last year he deduced the opinion, that but a small portion of the present year's clip would be exported, and, therefore, concluded that prices would range lower. This is but opinion, but as it is predicated upon what would appear to be reliable premises, we conceive it to be our duty to advise our readers of it, in order that they may be prepared to meet the change in price, should the predictions of our informant prove to have been well grounded.

Roup, or Gapes in Poultry.—This disease, so frequently fatal to young chickens, and those of maturer age, may be speedily and successfully cured by a mixture of indian meal with soap-suds.—*Me. Cult.*

OYSTER SHELL LIME—STONE LIME.

An opinion has obtained ground in the minds of many well informed persons, that Oyster Shell Lime is not comparable in value with Stone Lime. This opinion we have more than once *attempted* to controvert. We use the phrase *attempted*, because we have lived long enough to believe that it is a fallacy for any one to set up his crude views of things as orthordox, and to *know* that *modesty is a virtue*, notwithstanding it is both an unprofitable and unfashionable commodity for a man to go forth in the world possessed withal. But passing from these kind of reflections, we would ask, why should not the lime of oyster shells be as good as that made from lime stone? And we think it would puzzle the best Analyst to answer our question negatively. Oyster shells are composed of two essential elements, in common with others, highly beneficial for agricultural improvements, viz: the *Carbonate of Lime*, and phosphoric acid, whereas stone lime does not possess the latter. Carbonic acid is driven off from lime stone, by heat, in the process of burning, so it is in shells while undergoing the same process, but the phosphoric acid of the shells remain, not being disturbed by burning, and, therefore, continues to be a component property in the shell lime—a property by the bye, of infinite value in the growth of plants, and of indispensable necessity in giving to corn, to the grasses, and the grain crops, the power of standing erect. Stone lime when freshly burnt—when the carbonic acid has been driven off, is an *oxide*, that is, it may be called pure *lime*, and so remains unti lit reabsorbs its rightful quantum of carbonic acid from the atmosphere, from the snows and from the rains, when it becomes the carbonate of lime, and in that state operates in the amelioration of the soil.

One reason why *shell* lime, bushel for bushel, may, possibly, not operate to the same extent as stone lime, is obvious enough, a bushel of the former has not the same specific gravity, by many pounds in weight, as stone lime, and therefore, so far as the effects of the carbonate of lime may be concerned—so far as the improvement of the soil may depend upon the presence of that principle—a bushel of shell lime may not go as far as a bushel of stone lime; but even with this disparity in that particular, we have yet to be shown the evidence that it is not equally good, if not better. We are very sure that it will act quicker, and, owing to its combined principles of *carbonate* and *phosphorus*, that it must perform other offices than those which attach to stone lime.

CORRECTION.—In the extract from the letter of Mr. Chisholm, on Fruit Trees, page 346, the word "*Peach*" was, by a typographical error, inserted for "*Pear*," in the second line of the third paragraph from the bottom—It should read, "I believe that in our country an unreasonable prejudice exists against budding or grafting the *Pear* upon the quince."

In the *garden work*, page 345, bottom line, first column, by the omission of a line, we were made to appear as having discovered a new method of obtaining early turnips, which was no other than by sowing *Onion* seed! What we *did* say was, that, if you had not done so already, prepare a bed and sow it with seed of the *early Dutch turnip*—and if you had Onion sets, to plant them out—if not, sow Onion seed.

TALBOT COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

We have with pleasure seen it announced that the agricultural association of Talbot county, Maryland, intend holding an agricultural fair this fall. The example is a good one and will doubtless be productive of much benefit. While we state this fact we will add,—that to Talbot County belongs the honor of being the only one in this state who have preserved the integrity of its agricultural association. It can date back to the time of the old Maryland State Society, and say that while the great parent stem was permitted to die, Talbot has kept up its auxiliary identity, held her periodical meetings, and, by precept and example infused a spirit of improvement into the minds of her neighbors.

The Show and Fair is to be held on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of November next. A very liberal list of Premiums to be awarded on the occasion, is announced, which we shall endeavor to give place to hereafter—In the meantime, we copy the following in regard to the premiums on Farms, inasmuch as the requirement is for the competitors to signify their intention on or before the 1st of July:

FARMS.

Best managed rented farm of not less than 100 acres exclusive of woodland	$15,00
Second best	10,00
Best managed farm, *not rented*, of not less than 100 acres exclusive of woodland	12,00
Second best	8,00

All persons desiring to compete for these premiums, will signify the same to the Committee of Arrangements on or before the 1st of July next; after which time an examining committee will visit their farms, of which due notice will be given.

MR. GILMOR'S STALLIONS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—I think it quite likely that there are persons who read your account of the two stallions Tom Jackscrew and Argonaut Chief, who would be glad to send mares to them if the distance to their stands did not forbid it. It has occurred to me that in rather distant neighborhoods where there are fine mares and no fine stallions to put them to, the owners of such might send them on to this place under the care of a trusty hand. I have some hundreds of acres of upland pasturage myself, and with a tenant I have one hundred acres of clover and other grasses in one field on which such mares could run with but little danger of accidents or escapes and at a trifling charge.

I suppose that there are very many persons who own mares from which they would choose, have

colts by a fine stallion at any reasonable cost. I have myself for several years refused to breed my mares, because I could find no horse suitable. I do not think that any good judge of horse flesh would, on seeing my horses, say that you have over praised them. And most certainly I should not have taken as much trouble as I have taken to get them here, without I had considered well that I could safely put my own fine mares to them and recommend them to the public. Your ob't serv't,

ROBT. GILMOR, Jr.

Glen Ellen Farm, 11 miles from Baltimore, Old York Road.

Louisiana.—From the address of T. B. Thorpe, Esq. delivered before the Agriculturists' and Mechanics' Association of Louisiana, January 5th, we make the following extract of the extent and capabilities of this interesting and fertile portion of our country, and we rejoice to find that there is an awakening spirit abroad in the State, that will bring her latent resources into full operation, ere many years roll round:

"Louisiana contains within her territory we should judge, nearly as much cultivatable land as the Island of Great Britain, and by a moment's reflection, we can form some crude estimate of the capability of our State for great wealth. It is a startling thought, and yet it is a true one, that the whole population of the Union might comfortably subsist within the limits of Louisiana. We have been singularly blessed by Providence with every possible advantage. Our country is naturally level beyond the attempt of art; it is encircled and threaded by running streams, that need but little care to form them for every purpose of internal navigation. Upon our Southern coast, washes the sea; through our centre runs the great Mississippi. Our soil is beyond comparison, rich; our climate is free from the heats of the more tropical latitudes, and also free from the frigid blast.

"The immense resources of our State are almost as undeveloped as they were on the discovery of our continent. We may be said to carry on our agricultural, and until recently, the mechanical arts, with almost rude simplicity. We have done, comparatively speaking, nothing for their improvement. There has been no concentrated action, no intelligent discussion among citizens for the general good. The planter has pursued his business, his plantation his little empire, and beyond the lines of his own boundaries, he has seldom gone in pursuit of pleasure or information.

"Agriculture finds a right hand in the mechanical arts. The genius of Whitney added to the value of cotton a thousand fold, by reducing its price and extending its cultivation. The intelligent action of the never-tiring spindle, gives to the richest and poorest of our citizens an apparel that kings could not command, in the historically glorious days of Alfred or Charlemagne. The researches of Packwood and Rilleaux have made sugar, beyond question, a permanent, profitable, staple of our State. Science has overcome the disadvantages of climate, the vacuum-pan detects sweets in the frosted cane, that a few years ago was left in the field as worthless.

"The mechanical arts assist and ameliorate agricultural labours, from the mighty steam-engine, with its multifarious offices, through every contrivance, down to the simple gin-band. In the support of this Association will the mechanical arts find the fittest place for representation. Here should be annually exhibited its improvements, and its new offices. Here should be displayed its wonderful results, and the busy hum of its wheels, as it performs its various functions, should here greet the assembled citizens of our State."

Degeneration of potatoes.—The *London Gardeners' Chronicle*, makes the following remarks upon a subject which has frequently engaged the attention of agriculturists in this country:

"It has been repeatedly asserted that the reason why the potatoe is now suddenly attacked by a malady, which at one time threatened its extinction, is that it has degenerated; and on all sides we hear of recommendations that new varietes of the potatoe should be immediately raised from seed.

In this, as in all other matters, it is easy to make assertions; but before we give assent to them, we must ask for some proof of their truth. Do the gentlemen who clamor for new varietes, know which are the old varietes now cultivated and which are new! Have they any proof that the old varieties have suffered in any peculiar degree or that the new varieties have escaped? Can they point out any one instance among potatoes in which facts support their views? We think not.

Dr. Maclean a gentleman skilful in all horticultural affairs, raised but the other day a seedling potatoe of great vigor and excellence: its production is so recent that but few persons yet possess it at all. With this variety, a portion of an old meadow newly trenched over, near London, was planted in the autumn of 1844 and spring of 1845: no manure being used. The crop was so much attacked by the disease, that not a single potatoe was found worth preserving.

In reality there is no proof in any part of the vegetable kingdom, that the races of plants wear out. Such an opinion was entertained, indeed, by the late Mr. Knight, and his views have been adopted by some physiologists. Yet there is not only no proof of their correctness, but the strongest presumption to the contrary. It is superfluous to say, that the Golden Pippin apple is the instance on which this theory mainly turns. It is said that it has worn out, and can no longer be cultivated. But the Golden pippin still appears abundantly in Covent Garden market; trees as healthy as ever are to be found in this country; we ourselves have seen it in Ireland, where there are no symptoms of its decrepitude, and in Madeira it is in robust health. The wearing-out theory, therefore, falls to the ground."

For the Heaves or Broken Winded Horses.—Whoever is so unfortunate as to have a heavy or broken-winded horse, and desires to cure or make him better, should not suffer him to drink for some time any other drink than weak lime water. The horse will soon relish this, and it seldom fails to produce a radical cure.

I will state another way for those who may prefer it. Take from one to two table spoonfuls of ground plaster of Plaster, and stir the same into his messes three times a day. At first, if at hand, bran for two or three days—then bran and oats for two or three days more, and then clear oats for a few days, with ground plaster, as above directed, in each of the messes. L. S.

Kane Co., March, 1846. *Prairie Farmer.*

HORTICULTURAL.

Passing from the field we must now attend to

THE GARDEN.

Cabbage Plants.—Plants of every variety must be set out, and in the preparation of the bed, be sure to have it well manured, deeply dug and thoroughly raked.

Cauliflowers.—It is time that the early planted should have their leaves bent over to encourage heading. Late plants must be set out.

Melons.—See that these be kept clean. Draw the earth up around the stem as high as the seed leaves. If they should be infested with bugs, make a mixture of equal parts, of flour of Sulphur, Soot and Scotch Snuff; sow this over the plants and it will drive off the bugs.

Beans.—Plant a bed to come up in when the earlier planted ceases to afford a supply for your table.

Peas.—Sow a few rows of Marrow-fats for a late supply.

Pickles.—All vegetables intended for pickles should now be planted.

Cantaleupes for Mangoes.—Plant these any time after the 10th inst.

Lettuce.—Set out your plants to loaf, and sow seed for a successive crop.

Small Salading of every kind may now be sown.

Radishes.—Sow Radish seed at intervals of two weeks during this and the next month.

Beets.—It is not too late to sow beet-seed, so drill in a bed, and be sure to get genuine blood-beet seed.

Early Turnips.—Sow a bed of these.

Okra, Egg Plants, and Tomatoes.—Keep these clean from weeds and the ground well stirred.

Herbs—Medicinal and Pot.—This is a good time to set these out. Select a rainy day to do so.

Fruit Trees.—Wash them in a weak solution of potash, or lye. In addition to this, empty your soap suds around the body of your trees.

Pepper Plants.—The sooner pepper plants are set out the better.

Having now thrown out such hints as we think will prove useful and as it is past the witching time of night, we will close by wishing you—good night.

TO MAKE PEAR TREES FRUITFUL.

As we proceed with the Fruitist, the subject of which it is destined to treat, branch out and exhibit more and more the importance of increased attention on the part of the fruit grower. Although it may be but a single tree that he has to manage, even this, in proportion to his knowledge and attention, will be matter of pleasure and profit. The following paper, submitted to the Horticultural Society by its late president, T. A. Knight, Esq., indicates principles, of the advantages of which the cultivator may avail himself in other ways than those to which they are applied in the experiments detailed.

"The pear-tree exercises the patience of the planter during a longer period before it affords fruit than any other grafted tree which finds a place in our gardens, and though it is subsequently very long-lived, it generally, when trained to a wall, becomes in a few years unproductive of fruit, except at the extremities of its lateral branches. Both these defects are however, I have good reason to believe, the result of improper management; for I have lately succeeded most perfectly in rendering my old trees very productive in every part; and my young trees have almost always afforded fruit the second year after being grafted; and none have remained barren beyond the third year.

"In detailing the mode of pruning and culture I have adopted, I shall probably more easily render myself intelligible, by describing accurately the management of a single tree each.

"An old St. Germain pear tree, of the spurious kind, had been trained in the fan form, against a northwest wall in my garden, and the central branches, as usually happens in old trees thus trained, had long reached the top of the wall, and had become wholly unproductive. The other branches afforded but very little fruit, and that never acquiring maturity, was consequently of no value; so that it was necessary to change the variety, as well as to render the tree productive.

"To attain these purposes, every branch which did not want at least twenty degrees of being perpendicular, was taken out at its base; and the spurs upon every other branch, which I intended to retain, were taken off closely with the saw and chisel. Into these branches, at their subdivisions, grafts were inserted at different distances from the root, and some so near the extremities of the branches that the tree extended as widely in the autumn after it was grafted, as it did in the preceding year. The grafts were also so disposed, that every part of the space the tree previously covered, was equally well supplied with young wood.

"As soon in the succeeding summer as the young shoots had attained sufficient length, they were trained almost perpendicularly downwards, between the larger branches and the wall, to which they were nailed. The most perpendicular remaining branch upon each side, was grafted about four feet below the top of the wall, which is twelve feet high; and the young shoots which the grafts upon these afforded, were trained inwards, and bent down to occupy the space from which the old branches had been taken away; and therefore very little vacant space any where remained in the end of the first autumn. A few blossoms, but not any fruit, were produced by several of the grafts in the succeeding spring; but in the following year, and subsequently, I have had abundant crops, equally dispersed over every part of the tree; and I have scarcely ever seen such an exuberance of blossom as this tree presents in the present spring. Grafts of eight different kinds of pears had been inserted, and almost in equal abundance. By this mode of training, the bearing branches being small and short, may be changed every three or four years, till the tree is a century old, without the loss of a single crop; and the central part, which is unproductive in every other mode of training, becomes the most fruitful. I proceed to the management of young trees.

"A young pear stock, which had two lateral branches upon each side, and was about six feet high; was planted against a wall early in the spring; and it was grafted in each of its lateral branches, two of which sprang out of the stem about four feet from the ground, and the others at its summit, in the following year. The shoots these grafts produced, when about

a foot long, were trained downwards, as in the preceding experiment, the undermost nearly perpendicularly, and the uppermost just below the horizontal line, placing them at such distances, that the leaves of the shoot did not at all shade those of another; on the next year the same mode of training was continued, and in the following I obtained an abundant crop of fruit, and the tree is again heavily loaded with blossoms.

"This mode of training was first applied to the Aston-town pear, which rarely produces fruit till six or seven years after the trees have been grafted; and from this variety and the Colmar, I have not obtained fruit till the grafts have been three years old.

"In the future treatment of my young pear-trees, it is my intention to give them very nearly the form of the old tree I have described, in every respect; that these will necessarily stand upon larger stems, which I think advantageous; and I shall not permit the existence of so great a number of lateral branches. In both cases the bearing wood will depend wholly beneath the large branches which feed it; for it is the influence of gravitation upon the sap which occasions the early and exuberant produce of fruit.

"I scarcely need add, that where, in old trees, it is not meant to change the variety, nothing more will be necessary than to take off wholly the spurs and supernumerary large branches, leaving every blossom which grows near the end of the remaining branches, or that the length of the dependant bearing wood must be different in different varieties. The Crassane, the Colmar, and Aston-town, will require the greatest, and the St. Germain probably the least length."—*Maund's Botanic Garden.*

A NEW HINT TO THE ORCHARDIST.—We copy a part of an article from the Gardners' Chronicle, as quoted in the December number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, under the head of "Summer Pruning of Apple Trees." The writer had reference to the small dwarf trees in gardens, but his direction will apply equally well to the big trees of the orchard. All that is necessary, says the writer, to insure abundant fruit, is to practice diligently the August stopping. This consists in breaking or cutting off at that season from three to four inches of every summer shoot, and then, in mid winter, cutting back two thirds or one half more of such shoots so as to reduce them to the length of four to six inches.

The effect of this system is to prevent the sap of the trees from expending itself in the ever-lengthening of branches. The ends of the summer shoots being broken off, the sap is arrested in its onward course, and forced into lateral channels. Those lateral channels are the buds in the axils of the lower leaves. There it collects, is occupied in the organization of short lateral branches, which finally become short fruit bearing spurs. In this way, we have seen dwarf trees covered with bearing wood down to the very graft.

If observed from the beginning, this practice renders a dwarf tree a most prolific object. If neglected at first, it may any time afterwards be put into force, with this difference in the result, that it takes a much longer time to bring into bearing a tree rendered barren by long mismanagement, than to secure abundance from a tree well healed from its earliest youth.

The reason why August is chosen for the operation, is this: If the summer shoots are shortened earlier, the side buds will all break from the excessive influx of sap: if performed later there will not be a sufficient propulsion of sap into them to effect the desired object. It will frequently happen that, with the best management, some of the side buds will break; but they will be near the end of the branches, and will be removed with the winter pruning.

We have said that in winter pruning, the shoots are to be cut back to the extent of half or two-thirds of their length. It is hardly necessary to explain that it is only the weaker shoots that require to be shortened by two-thirds, and that the strongest are to be left with half their length.

BEETS.—The Mangel Wurzel, and the Sugar Beet, are the kinds cultivated for stock. The former is the larger of the two, but the latter is thought to be more nutritious; and as it will bear somewhat closer planting, it is nearly or quite as productive. The soil for beets should be deep, rich and mellow; rather loamy than sandy, and well manured. It should be plowed deep, and thoroughly pulverized, as early in the spring as sufficiently dry. The seed should be prepared by pouring scalding water on it, and allowing it to soak 3 or 4 days; then rolling in ashes or plaster—this will greatly assist in vegetation, and thus prevent the most frequent cause of failure. Sow the seeds in drills, two and a half or three feet apart, and about three inches deep, by hand, or with a drill-barrow; dropping the seeds about 3 inches apart. As soon as the plants appear, stir the ground with a plow or cultivator, and repeat the stirring frequently during summer, taking care also to destroy the weeds in the rows, and to thin the plants, so as to prevent crowding. Three pounds of seed are requisite for an acre; its price at the seed stores, is 75 cts. to $1 per lb.

A NEW METHOD OF RAISING BEETS.—The best beets we have ever seen, says a correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet, were raised in alternate rows with corn—the latter a full crop. We have often known carrots and ruta baga turnips raised in this way, and apparently without detriment to the corn, and we are aware of no reason why parsnips and beets, may not be produced in the same way with equal success.

A fine lot of Ayrshire cattle—bulls and cows of the best stock, imported recently from Scotland and belonging to Professor GIBSON, of Philadelphia, passed through Washington a few days since, on their way to Middleburg, Loudon county, Virginia. Some of the cows, we are informed, yield twenty-four quarts of milk per day, and make ten pounds of butter per week.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PARSNIPS FOR FATTENING PIGS.—A correspondent of the London Agricul. Gazette, says—"My pigs are fed once a day with wash from the house, and three times a day with parsnips, as they were drawn from the earth, neither washed, cooked, nor cut. I calculate that the produce from 2½ rods is quite sufficient to fatten one pig. The last animal I killed weighed 24 stone 5 lbs., (341 lbs.) and was between 9 and 10 months old. The pork was declared by all to be excellent, very tender and delicate."

We have seen other testimony in favor of parsnips for fattening swine, and would advise farmers who may anticipate injury to the potato crop from the rot this season, to appropriate a half acre or more to the raising of parsnips. They require a free soil and deep tilth.

FLORICULTURE.

WORK FOR MAY.

Prepared for the *American Farmer*, by Saml. Feast, *Florist.*

Camellias will now have finished their growth, and may be removed to the open air and placed in a half shady situation—syringe them frequently.

Fuchsias and *Calceolarias* in bloom, should be kept from the scorching rays of the sun and carefully watered.

Cactuses may now be watered plentifully—re-pot such as need it, and trim out the old wood.

Azaleas should be re-potted (if not done before) and placed in partially shaded situations.

Geraniums may be cut down the latter end of the month, and cuttings put in if wanted.

Achimenes.—Attend to re-potting these beautiful plants as they require it.

Callas, or Lilies of the Nile should be turned on their sides in a shady situation, until September.

Cyclamens should be kept in a shady situation, and sparingly watered.

Oxalises, Amaryllis, Belladonna, and other bulbs which have completed their growth should be kept dry until September.

Roses which have bloomed in pots may be turned out into the border.

China Asters and other annuals raised in boxes or frames should be planted out in the border.

Dahlias should be planted out in good rich soil.

Carnations will now be in bloom and should be tied up neatly to stakes.

Tulips and *Hyacinths* may be taken up as soon as their leaves have decayed.

Perennial Flower Seeds may be sown this month.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FROM 27TH APRIL, TO 28TH MAY.

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll co. Md. Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock, p.m.

	Wind.			Temperature			Remarks.	
27	NW	NW	S	36	65	63	Frost	Clear
28	W	NE	SE	45	65	60	Cloudy	Rain
29	NE	NE	NE	56	58	58	Rain 2 1-4 inch	
30	W	W	W	56	73	61	Foggy, Clear, Gust with a great deal of electricity 2 1-2	
1	SE	S	W	57	70	60	Fog, Gust, 3-8 in.	Clear
2	SW	W	S	53	67	63	Fog Gust 1-2 in.	Clear
3	S	NW	SW	67	71	67	Clear	
4	W	W	W	51	75	60	Clear	
5	W	S	S	58	76	70	Clear	Rain 3-8 in.
6	NW	W	W	58	78	71	Fog	Clear
7	E	E	E	54	54	51	Rain 1 1-8 inch,	
8	E	NE	NE	51	60	59	Foggy	fine Rain
9	NE	SW	W	61	71	65	Rain 2 3-4 in.	Clear
10	W	W	W	61	73	65	Clear,	Rain 1-2 in.
11	NW	W	W	55	60	57	Clear	
12	NW	W	W	40	70	63	Clear	
13	W	W	S	49	76	71	Clear	
14	SW	SW	SW	64	77	72	Clear	
15	SW	SW	E	66	69	65	Cloudy	Rain
16	E	E	E	63	75	69	Rain 2 3-4 in.	Clear Cloudy
17	E	SE	SW	63	73	73	Fine Rain 1-4 in.	Cloudy
18	S	SW	N	65	79	69	Foggy Clear heavy gust at evening 1 in.	
19	W	W	W	54	67	56	Clear	
20	W	W	W	49	67	65	Clear,	
21	NW	W	N	54	72	65	Clear,	
22	E	SE	SE	52	71	67	Cloudy	
23	W	W	SW	63	82	79	Cloudy,	Clear
24	W	W	W	69	87	44	Clear violent storm of hail and rain 1 in.	Clear
25	NW	W	SW	67	84	80	Clear	
26	NW	W	W	68	85	79	Cloudy	Clear
27	S	W	W	70	84	81	Cloudy, Shower, Clear, heavy thunder gust at night 1-2 in.	
28	W	W		68	75		Foggy	Cloudy,

There has fallen since the last report of the 27th of April, 17 7-8 inches of water—11¼ of which fell in the month of May. The hail storm of the 24th destroyed some very promising crops on the south of the Patapsco river.

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 30.

The Stock market is much depressed, and sales can only be effected at ruinous rates—*Coupons* are heavy at 74¼a75.—*Beef Cattle*—252 head offered on Monday last, 180 of which were driven to Philadelphia; the balance sold to city butchers at $3.25a3.75, per 100 lbs. gross, equal to $6a7.25 nett; sales effected with difficulty, owing to heavy purchases the week before—*Hogs*, live, demand moderate at $4¼ a4¾—*Coffee*, Rio 7¾a8, Laguayra 8a8 1-8c.—*Feathers*, moderate demand, 25a30c. per lb. for all grades—*Fish*, herrings, sales at $4.25 per bbl.; stocks getting low; Shad, No. 1 trim'd $6 per bbl.; Mackerel, $4.25 for No. 3, and $6.25 for No. 2—*Flour*, Howard st. $4 per bbl. and dull; receipt price $3.87; City Mills, no inquiries, a sale of 200 bbls. extra at $4.87, and of family to the trade at $6; Susquehanna, sales at $4.12; Rye flour, $3.75 for 1st; Corn meal, Pa. 3.12½ —*Wheat*, white, for family flour, 95a105c.; prime Pa. reds, 91; com. to prime Md. reds 80a90—*Corn*, steady at 56a57 for Md. white, 57 for Pa. and Md. yellow; —*Rye*, none;—*Oats*, Md. 38a40;—*Flaxseed* $1.20, dull; *Molasses*, P.Rico 28½c.; N. O. 30a31; Sugar house 22c.—*Beef*, not in request, but stock light, Balt. mess $10.25a10.50, No. 1 $8.25a8.75, and prime 6.25a6.50—*Pork*, Western mess 11.25a11.50 and $12½; prime 9 25a9; Balt. packed mess $12.75—*Bacon*, Western shoulders 4¼a4¾, sides 5¾, assorted 5½, hams 6a7½; Balt. cur'd Bacon, little on hand, the quantity taken last week, having exhausted the stock; shoulders 5a5¼—*Lard*, in kegs 7a7¼, No. 2 in bbls. 6¾ a7c.—*Butter*, Glades, 9a10 from fair to good, and 8¾ for common—*Rice*, 3.87a$4—*Salt*, fine in sacks, 1.40 a1.50, and ground alum $1.20—*Sugar*, N. O. 5.50 for common, to 6.75 for prime; P. Rico 7a7.1-2—*Whiskey*, 21c. for hhds. 22 for bbls—*Wool*, no transactions to note—*Tobacco*, receipts continue large and the warehouses are overflowing with it, especially with the common qualities which are not in request—the amount now stored is estimated at 30,000 hhds. —a number of vessels with passengers are shortly expected, when much of this will probably be shipped—the business of the last week has been to a fair extent but at very low prices.—com. Md. is not enquired for, but the good and fine sell readily—We quote infer. and com. Md. 2a2.50; mid. to good 3a 5.50; good $6; and fine 7a12—the demand for Ohio is fair, but com. sorts can only be sold at low rates; we quote com to mid. 2a4.50; good 5a6, fine red and wrapperry 6.50a$10; fine yellow 10a12, and extra wrappery 11a13—The inspections for the four last weeks, comprise, of Md. 6533 hhds; of Ohio 3253; of Ky. 130; of Pa. 12; of Va. 2; N. C. 14;—Total 9964 hhds.

Late from Europe.—The steamer Great Britain arrived at N. York on the 29th ult. bringing London dates to May 8.—The news by her is favorable; the intelligence of the action of our Senate on the Oregon question gave much satisfaction.—Cotton had advanced 1-8d.—The news by the steamer was considered decidedly favorable in N. York. Flour was more firm, and sales quite active. Holders of produce, cotton, and others, feel encouraged.

A RARE CHANCE.—For Sale, two IMPORTED HOLSTEIN COWS, one between 7 and 8 years old, a fine milker, and now in calf. The other is 3 to 4 years old, also in Calf. This breed is celebrated for its milking properties, and the present is a rare opportunity for any one to get pure breed, as these were imported by the present owner—They are expected to calve in August. Price for the oldest, $50—for the youngest $45. Apply to S SANDS, office of the Am. Farmer.

WANTED, a full bred Bull calf (Durham,) about 2 or three months old.—Apply at this office. June 1

CHESTER PIGS.—A pair of very fine CHESTER PIGS, from the choice stock of *Wm. Jessup, Esq.*, of Baltimore county—about two months old, will be sold if immediately applied for—price, caged, delivered in this city, $15. This is a rare chance, for any gentleman who wishes to obtain this breed of hogs, Mr. Jessup having purchased his breeders at a heavy cost, after a diligent personal examination of the best in Pennsylvania. Apply to S. SANDS,
June 1 Office of the American Farmer.

JAMES MURRAY'S *CORN & COB CRUSHERS*—These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against other Crushers exhibited at the fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. in Oct. 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO—Small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15—I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics. Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for 2 Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by me, warranted to operate well.

Patent Rights for the Corn and Cob Crusher for sale.
ly. JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, York near Light st. Balt.

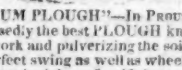
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS for sale at No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, by *WM. GAWTHROP & SON.*

We offer to Farmers and Planters our Premium Double Corn Shellers, which have proved themselves to be the very best now in use—we have on hand one of the best selections of PLOWS in the state, the castings of which are the composition metal, with chilled heels, points and edges; our plows embrace the Minor & Horton from 6 inch. to 12, so much used in the North; it is one of the lightest draught plows in use—we have the Wiley improved, and the old pattern of the N. York manufacture, which is known without comment. Also, the Prouty, Chenoweth, Self-sharpening, Davis, and all other kinds; Plow Shears and Points for all kinds of Plows; Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn and Cob Crushers, and all other kinds of Implements used in farming—we also keep all kinds of Field Seed—we do a general commission business in Grain, Seeds and Country Produce. Fe 1

The "Simon pure," and invincible WILEY PLOW still in the field—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ENSOR STREET, near the *Eel-Air Market*—Manufacturer and Vender of Implements of Husbandry, viz. *Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-Cradles, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters*, Endless chain *Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, &c. &c.*—through this medium, would apprize the agricultural community of the fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental city" of the GENUINE WILEY PLOW (right and left hand) composed of the real "simon pure" and justly celebrated New York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a cost of about *two cents* per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his Implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, *for Cash*, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge—Plow castings by the piece or ton; old Implements repaired on the most reasonable terms. Orders addressed to A. G. MOTT, Baltimore, will receive prompt attention. dec. 1

"Spade labour, the perfection of good husbandry."

PULVERIZATION.



DECOMPOSITION.

THE "PREMIUM PLOUGH"—IN PROUTY & MEARS' No. 5 1-2, "confessedly the best PLOUGH known in this country for beauty of work and pulverizing the soil," we have combined the most perfect swing as well as wheel Plough, connected also with the principles of self-sharpening and centre-draught, which with the facility of turning it into a Tandem 2, 4, or 3 horses abreast Plough in a minute of time, renders it the NE PLUS ULTRA of perfection. During the past season it received the first premium for the BEST PLOUGH, at Philadelphia; a first, second and third premium at New Castle county, Del.; the Imperial Medal of Russia, of massive gold, value $300; and at Prince George's society, Md. the highest testimony of approbation, in not permitting it to compete, having already received the first premium as "the *BEST PLOUGH* for general purposes." Their one-horse Plough No. 2 1-2, is strongly recommended for light soils and horticultural purposes, being built after the same model, self sharpening, and carrying a sod furrow 10 in wide with great ease and precision.

For sale at No. 55 LIGHT ST. Baltimore, MR. EZRA WHITMAN being appointed sole Agent for sales in Baltimore and vicinity. Fe 1

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE.—By the time this number reaches our subscribers we presume this Bible will be complete, and as many of our friends have subscribed for it, we take this opportunity of informing them that they can have it bound in a style of matchless elegance and durability, by EDWARD LYCETT, SEN., at his Bindery, over our Book & Seed Store, No. 122 Baltimore-street—on reasonable terms.
May 1.

HORSE-POWERS AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The Subscriber has on hand six Horse-Powers and Thrashing Machines, which he will sell very low, as he wants the room they occupy; they will be warrented to be equal to any machines for the same purpose in use—the Horse-powers are so constructed as to give any speed desired, from one to fifteen hundred.—He has also on hand a good stock of Ploughs and Plough-castings, on accommodating terms, at wholesale and retail,—also, Cultivators, Harrows, his *Patent Cylindrical Straw-Cutters*, &c. &c.
J. S. EASTMAN,
May 1 No. 108 Pratt st.—Baltimore.

GUANO—The subscribers have received from N. York, a large supply of this celebrated manure, imported into that port in the bark Caroline Amelia from Chila, and is equal to any ever brought to this country. It is in the original bags of about 150 pounds each, and will be sold by the bag or larger quantity at $40 per ton of 10 tons and over, —$42½ per ton of 5 tons and over—$45 per ton for less than 5 tons, of 2240 lbs.
F. & W. RODEWALD, Buchanan's whf.

☞Orders for smaller quantities than 5 tons supplied by SAMUEL SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, 122 *Baltimore street, near North street*, where the analysis and report of Prof. DUCATEL (*an extract from which was published in the last Farmer*) can be examined. Mh 1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.——*GEORGE PAGE*, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from $85 to $200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His *Horse Power & Thrashing Machine*, he is prepared to supply at the low price of $125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at $30, 40, 65 and $75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, $125.

PITTS' PREMIUM CORN AND COB MILL, which received the highest premium at the New York State air, last September—Just received, and for sale by the subscriber at his Warehouse, No. 55 Light-st.—Baltimore.
May 1 EZRA WHITMAN, JR.

PREMIUM WHEAT FANS AND GRAIN CRADLES.

These Implements have been brought to such perfection by J. T. Grant & Co., of New York, that the use of them is no longer considered laborious, (as formerly) but may be used by boys or the weaker hands on a plantation. They will be kept for sale during the harvest season by the subscriber, who is the sole Agent in Baltimore *and vicinity*.
EZRA WHITMAN, JR.
May 1 No. 55 Light-st.—Baltimore.

PREMIUM PLOW!

We call the attention of Farmers to our "MARYLAND SELF-SHARPENING PLOW," which is now in general use and highly esteemed, either for the roughest or clean land. At the late Prince George's Agricultural Fair it received the highest premium notwithstanding the array of the best Boston, New York and Maryland plo—s against which it had to contend.
R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co., MANUFACTURERS,
dec 1 62 *Light Street.*

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE subscriber has for sale at his SEED & BOOK STORE, **122 Baltimore-street, sign of the GOLDEN PLOUGH**, a general assortment of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS—and will furnish to order FIELD SEEDS, FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY of every description—also any of the AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS manufactured in this city, as well as the IMPROVED BREEDS of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, FOWLS, &c.

BOOKS—In addition to the works advertised last month, he has just received a further supply, and his assortment now comprises a very general assortment. *S. SANDS.*

Subscriptions received for Skinner's Farmer's Library, $5 per annum, or 50 cts. single No.; the Farmers' Cabinet, the American Agriculturist, Albany Cultivator, Southern Planter, each $1; the New York Farmer & Mechanic, weekly at $2 per ann. and all other agricultural works, at publishers prices.

Also, for Colman's Tour, $5, complete; Bommer's Manure Method, $5; &c. may 1

PUBLIC SALE of Farming Implements, Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Tobacco Presses. Also a great variety of *Machinery*, Ploughs, Plough Castings, &c.

The subscriber, J. S. EASTMAN, intending to dispose of the more bulky portion of his stock on hand to enable him to confine his business to his shops in the rear of his Store, No. 180 WEST PRATT STREET, Baltimore, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, 23d day of June next, the following articles, viz. 2 six horse Powers for driving threshing machines, &c. made heavy and strong with treble gear, and with wrought iron shafts. Also 6 four horse Powers—these are very expensive machines, being constructed to give at pleasure various speeds from 75 to 1500 per minute, therefore various kinds of *Machinery* requiring different speeds, may be driven by these powers at pleasure. Also 4 Thrashing *Machines* with open wrought iron Cylinder with patent staple Teeth, and cast iron concaves with flat teeth. Also 6 Threshing machines, with close cast iron Cylinders staple teeth fastened in with screws, and cast iron concaves with flat teeth, also fastened with screws. All the above are made of the best material and workmanship. Likewise a number of Ploughs of various kinds large and small—and also a few tons of 6 and 7 in. Plough Castings of the pattern called Chenoweth Ploughs with reverse points, much used on the Eastern Shore. One new and improved Tobacco Press with great power and speed. One New York built horse Power; 10 patent Wool Spinners, 8 spindles each. There may be many other articles offered not herein mentioned.—And will be sold at the same time to the highest bidder, to cover costs and charges thereon, 7 Patent Well Pumps, of various lengths, the Patentee's name not known or not recollected.

J. S. EASTMAN.

June 1 W. H. & E. SOPER, Aucts.

FARM MANAGER.—Wanted a situation as manager or agent on a large farm or estate by a farmer who has been educated on the border counties of England and Scotland, and upwards of three years in this country. Apply to

S. SANDS, Office of the American Farmer.

June 1.

EZRA WHITMAN'S WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, of which more than one thousand are now in use—and as this is the only Horse Power or Thrashing Machine that has given general satisfaction, I take pleasure in giving a short description of it, with a list of prices.

1st. The frame of the Horse Power is made with five posts, on either side, and as many cross girths bolted together with *wrought* iron in the most substantial manner.

2d. The Rail-way, guides, circles, and all the connecting and fastening irons, are made of *wrought iron*, instead of cast iron.

3d. The gearing is at the end of the Power, where it is not affected by the wear, or liable to be broken by wild or, false horses.

4th. It being made of wrought iron, there is no difficulty in giving sufficient width for the horses to travel with ease, and no more rods, wheels or fastenings in the *two horse* power, than in the one horse power.

☞Farmers wishing to purchase, will be particular to observe the above, as the great success of my machine, may bring others, of inferior construction, into our market.

I have the pleasure of referring to either of the following named gentlemen farmers, residing in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, who have purchased my Horse Power and Thrashing Machine the past season, and who will no doubt be willing to give information respecting their utility,—viz:

Jesse Slingluff,	James Swan,	George Harryman,
Jacob S. Forney,	William Gent,	Daniel Bowly,
Thomas J. Talbott,	Owen Cecil,	A. M. Johnson,
Joseph Parks,	George Jenkins,	Charles R. Barney,
Frederick Harrison,	John Rider,	Samuel Sutton,
William Shipley,	Joseph Benson,	

The cash prices for those articles are as follows, viz:

For Two Horse Power, $100—For One Horse Power, $75—with an additional charge for extra long shaft and extra pully, $5. For Thrasher which thrashes and cleans at one and the same operation, $100. For 24 inch Thrasher, with new improvement, $50—20 inch do. with do., $45—16 inch do., $40.

The prices of common Thrashers vary from 25 to $35.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

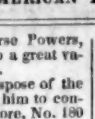
April 1 No. 55 Light street near Pratt.

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS. Just received from our friends near London, our usual supply of first rate English GARDEN SEEDS, warranted to be of the same good quality as those of last and former years. Further recommendation is needless. They consist of the various kinds of *Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Carrot, Parsnip, Turnip, Onion, Radish, &c. &c.*

Also, *Skerein's Ruta Baga and Transparent Silicia SUGAR BEET*, for cattle. The above wholesale and retail, by

SAM'L. AULT & SON,

mh 1 N. W. corner Calvert & Water-sts.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The following Agricultural Machinery, are particularly recommended to extensive planters for great capacity, strength, durability and performance. From our experience in their manufacture and the success attending sales of them the last ten years, we can safely recommend them to be equal if not superior to other similar machines made in this country, viz:

Leaver Horse *Powers*, for 2 horses, and strength sufficient for the draught of eight,	$150
Do. do. for 2 to 6 horses,	$100
Endless *Chain* Horse *Powers*, No. 1,	$75
Do do do do No. 2,	$100
Driving Leather Bands,	8 to $10
Thrashing Machine, with 20 in. cylinder,	$40
Do do do 30 do	$60
Goldsborough *Corn* Sheller and Husking Machine, very simple and excellent,	$40
Pettigrew N. C. do	$80
Corn and *Cob* Crushers,	$30
Corn Mills, for grinding fine or coarse meal,	$40
Wheat Fans, Rice's patent,	$25 to 30
Do do Watkins' extra,	$45
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, for cutting straw, hay, corn stalks, &c., (the medium size) price	30 to $46
Do. ever cutting	14 to $20
Hand Corn Shellers,	12 to $16

Also, *Ploughs* of most approved construction, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain *Cradles*, and every variety of Farming and Garden TOOLS. Field and Garden SEEDS, an extensive assortment. ☞See Catalogue for particulars.

R. SINCLAIR, JR., & Co.

May 1 Baltimore.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also, THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz. Messrs. S. Beard, T. Beard, Dr. *Watkins*, T. J. Hodges, T. *Welsh*, *W.* Mackall, J. Iglehart, A. Sellman, *W.* Hopkins, J. Kent, G. R. Gaither, all of Anne Arundel county; and to Messrs. R. B. Chew, J. Y. Barber, *W.* Boswell, *G. W.* Weems, and Z. Howes, of Calvert co. Md. ☞Those wishing to examine the above articles are invited to call at my establishment in *Gillingham alley*, entrance from Howard st. 4 doors from Pratt st. Baltimore.

mh 1 CHAS. H. DRURY.

BOMMER'S METHOD FOR MAKING MANURE—The subscriber has been appointed by Mr. Bommer, his agent for the Southern States, and will dispose of the Books, with the right to use them, for any sized farm, at $5 each. Address (post paid) ml SAML. SANDS, office of "A. Farmer."

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